THE BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.

VOL. XLI.] SATURDAY, 26 OCTOBER, 1833. [NO. 2283.

S. H. HENSHAW, *an Insolvent.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of five per cent. on all claims inserted in the abovenamed Insolvent's Schedule, will be payable at my office, on Friday, the 1st day of November next.

A. FERRIER,
Assignee.

Bombay, Assignee's Office, 25th Oct. 1833.

ON Wednesday next, the 30th September, at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, without reserve, the following valuable and varied assortment of British Piece Goods, viz :—Long Cloths, Fancy Waistcoating Battistes, Plain and Gauze Handkerchiefs, Fancy Dress Chintzes, Shawl Handkerchiefs, checked Ginghams, Pocket Handkerchiefs, coloured Damask Table Covers; also Umbrellas, Gentlemens' London made Hats, Woolen Socks, Blank Books, Foolscap Paper, Blue and White dinner Sets for 24 persons, Glass Bottom Vase Lamps of superior quality, Dining and Pembroke Tables, with other Furniture, Marsalla Wine, English Claret, Bottled Pale Ale, Percussion Gun Caps, with other goods, the whole of which they recommend to public notice, as well as a double barrel'd Gun in a case complete, by BLANCH, a Theodolite and a Sabre, the property of a Gentlemen. At Noon, unless sold previously by private contract, a pair of small well match'd Grey Arab Carriage horses, and any other Horses and Carriages that may offer.

HIBBERT'S LONDON PALE ALE.

ON Wednesday next, the 30th instant, at noon precisely, Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE, and CO. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a consignment of the above "*ex* Barque *William.*" The same is now landing and offers a desirable opportunity for Families and others to lay in their stores, being of superior quality and body.—To be sold without reserve.

FOR SALE—A small yellow Chariot, with Harness, and a pair of smart Grey Horses, will be sold together or separate. For further particulars, apply to FRITH, BOMANEJE, and CO.

FOR JAMAICA [illegible]

NOW landing from the "*Comala,*" from Glasgow, and for Sale by the Cask, at 1¼ Rs. per gallon. Apply to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Forbes' Street.

Bombay, 26th. October, 1833.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public auction, on Monday next, the 28th. instant, at Colabah, the effects of the late CAPTAIN MC'DONALD, Indian Navy, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Lamps, Wallshades, Glasses and Queen's Ware, Cooking Utensils, Palenqueen, &c. &c.

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1833.

FOR sale on Commission at PESTONJEE BHICCAJEE & SON'S, a very compact Europe made Field Camp-case complete for four, well worth the attention of any one requiring such an article. Price 1,000 Rupees, cash.

NOTICE. A reward of one hundred rupees will be paid to any Individual, who shall give such information to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE, and CO. as will identify the person or persons who sold several (Bound) volumes of the English Sporting Magazine, the property of Captain W. Pettinger, H. M. 6th Foot, to a Borah in Bombay. These Books were left in charge of an officer (now dead), and are supposed to have been stolen from him.

Bombay, 24th Oct., 1833.

MR. A. Mc. AULAY has just received a large investment of Plumber work which he begs to recommend to the Public as being articles made on the most improved principles, and which he will engage to fix on moderate Terms;

Consisting of house and ship patent water closets, wash-hand basons and Baths of various descriptions.

Also—Force and hand Pumps, for general use, Bilge suction and Head Pumps for ships, with a general assortment of Brass-work, and every article comprised in the trade of a Plumber.

Orders from outstations addressed to MESSRS. CURRIE AND CO., Cabinet ware room, Church Lane, with a reference for payment, will be punctually attended to.

P. S. Also on the same premises, is exposed for sale, a handsome assortment of Bengal Mahogany and other Furniture.

Good dry Godowns to let beneath the above premises.

Bombay, 26th October, 1833.

FOR SALE—No. 12 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. Price, rupees 3.

NOTICE.

AT BYCULLA, adjoining the RACE-COURSE, and opposite the House of Correction, YATES AND CO. will sell by Public Auction, on the 28th instant, if not previously disposed of by private contract,

THE ROTUNDA BUNGALOW,

Containing 3 upper rooms, one 100 feet in circumference, the other two 25 by 18, with 2 rooms attached, one being a dining room, the other a godown and bathing room, with outhouses, together with a comfortable small bungalow for an office attached by a Verandah to the Coach-house. The whole of the ground about the bungalow is well drained,—a fine Shrubbery of fir trees, and a great quantity of beautiful plants of various descriptions; also —the household furniture and a large assortment of Europe Rabbits in hutches, English Pigs, a handsome white cow in calf, and several others, a Library containing (1,000) one thousand volumes of all descriptions of books, and a number of other useful articles.

The whole is now on view daily, from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Any particulars can be obtained on the spot by applying to Mr. J. NEWELL.

A CARD.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MR. NEWELL being about to proceed to England in December next, will have no objection to take charge of four or more Children on reasonable Terms, and will accompany any of them to any part of England on the travelling expences being paid. A letter addressed—Post paid—to Mr. J. NEWELL, Byculla, will be duly attended to.

FIFTY-THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

SECOND CLASS,

PRICE OF EACH TICKET, RS. 97.

A FEW Tickets in the above lottery are still for sale. Apply to the Printer at the COURIER OFFICE.—TERMS, CASH.

The drawing will commence on 5th November next.

GUNS BY S. NOCK.

FOR Sale—A few highly finished double barreled percussion Guns, by SAMUEL NOCK, London, received direct from the maker. Apply to MESSRS. MACVICAR, BURN, AND CO.

Church Lane, 26th October, 1833.

SECOND CLASS OF THE FIFTY THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

1	Prize	of	100,000
1	Do.	of	50,000
1	Do.	of	40,000
1	Do.	of	20,000
2	Do.	of 10,000	20,000
3	Do.	of 5,000	15,000
7	Do.	of 2,000	14,000
15	Do.	of 1,000	15,000
20	Do.	of 500	10,000
40	Do.	of 300	12,000
75	Do.	of 200	15,000
1.00	Do.	of 100	154,000

Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for sale at FROMMURZE SORABJEE'S opposite to the General Post office, at the following prices, viz:—

Whole Tickets at Rs. 100 each.
Half Ditto at " 51 each.
Quarter Do. at " 26 each.

The holders of undrawn tickets in the 1st class of the above Lottery are requested to forward them to F. S. for renewal in the 2nd class with the following amounts, viz :—

For renewing whole tickets, Rs. 75 each.
do. half do. " 38 "
do. quarter do. " 19 "

Bombay, 26th October, 1833.

HUNSARAZ HURRYDASS, has received a small supply of Calcutta Lottery Tickets for the ensuing drawing, at 120 Rs. Cash.

Apply to the Advertiser next door to Messrs. Frith, Bomanjee, and Co's.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1833.

THE FIFTY THIRD MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS IN THE SECOND CLASS.

A FEW Tickets in the above class, are for sale with MERWANJEE NUSSERVANJEE NAWDERSHAW, at the Shop of ABDULCRIM ESMALJEE, Ship Chandler, opposite Messrs. Pestonjee Bhiccajee and Sons'.

Whole Tickets ..... 95 Rs. per each.
Half ditto ..... 48 " per ditto.
Quarter ditto ..... 25 " per ditto.

TERMS—CASH.

Bombay, 26th October, 1833.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 26th October, 1833.

ANY Medical Gentlemen proceeding to England, willing to take charge of the duties of a Ship to sail shortly for London, is requested to apply to Captain Theaker, at the office of RITCHIE, STEUART, and CO.

Bombay, 26th October, 1833.

FOR sale, a Field Officer's Tent, lined with Chintz, dimensions inside 14 by 21 feet, 22 by 33 feet outside Fly.

Also a Baggage Tent, 16 feet square, walls 5½ feet high, with Routie and Necessary Tent. Price 250 Rupees. Apply to JAMSETJEE, Auctioneer, Poonah.

FOR sale at MESSRS. LECKIE AND COS. Godowns,

Bass' Pale Ale, ... at Rs. 45 per hhd.
Barclay's, do. ..... at " 35 " do.
Ind and Smith's do. .. at " 35 " do.

Apply to SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE.

FOR sale—At the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN, AND CO. very superior Hockheimer, vintage 1819, in 3 dozen cases, at 30 Rs. per dozen.

The finest creaming champaigne, 1825, 1 do. at 45 Rs. per do.

Just received from Messrs. MUMM GIESLER, AND CO. of Frankfort, and Cologne.

Bombay, 26th Oct., 1833.

A CARD.—T. FERRAR, has now exposed for sale at his Warehouse, a small consignment of well selected Millinary and Baby linen, consisting of Ladies and Children's Silk and Tuscan Straw Hats and Bonnets, Ladies fashionable Caps, do. Lace and Muslin Canazeans and habit shirts, very fine lace for Infant's Caps, Boys and Girls colored dresses, superior white Satin Persian and Pelisse cloth, Welch and Gauze Flannel, of the finest texture, a few fancy Table covers, and a small assortment of Children's Books, Dolls, &c. &c.

N. B.—T. F. has also for sale a few copies of Thurston's Translation of Mingaud's work on Billiards, English Sun Blinds, a piece of floor cloth (Turkey pattern), about 22 feet square, a few Bath Stoves with Fenders and fire irons complete, and one hot air Stove.

Cardiff Castle, 25th October, 1833.

ON SALE, at the GODOWNS of MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD, and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth .... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pale Sherry ..... " 26 per doz.
Port Wine, at ..... " 20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD, and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR SALE at the GODOWNS of Messrs. REMINGTON and CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret,* at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen. each.

Also *Champagne,* in baskets of 1 dozen, at Rupees 45 each.

Bombay, 26th Oct., 1833.

ON Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.,

Christopher's old Cognac Brandy, in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 16 per dozen.
" Best Holland's Geneva in 3 dozen cases, at Rs. 14 per dozen.

Bombay, 26th Oct., 1833.

FOR SALE,

CHAMPAGNE, BROWN STOUT, &c.—On sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY, received from Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CO. of London,

Champagne (superior)	35 Rs.	per doz.
Hock (ditto), ...	25 "	"
Bucellas (old and mellow),	24 "	"
Barclay's Brown Stout (per Boyne), ...	8 "	"
Pale Sherry (fine), ...	24 "	"
Margeaux Claret (General Palmer's), ...	24 "	"

Rampart Row, 26th Oct. 1833.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

A Few casks of the above, of improved and excellent quality, lately imported. Price 50 rupees per hogshead.

Also—Ripe Beer from the above house, very superior, in quantities of not less than 6 dozen, at 5 rupees per dozen.—Apply at the Godowns of Mr. GREY.

Bombay, 26th October, 1833.

SHERRY in cask. Superior Wine in butt, hogshead, and quarter cask, for sale at the Godowns of MR. GREY, at from 550 to 700 rupees per butt.

Rampart Row, 26th Oct. 1833.

CAPTAIN GEORGE TWEMLOW of the Bengal Artillery, Commandant of Artillery at Aurungabad, being about to administer finally to the Estate of Lieut. Col. RICHARD TWINE SEYER, deceased, late of the Bengal Army, and Commander of the Aurungabad Division of His Highness the Nizam's troops; all persons having claims against the estate are requested to make them known to the said Executor at Aurungabad, on or before the 1st day of December, 1833, after which date no claims can be received in India.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of BECK AND CO, the undermentioned Wines, &c. of unexceptionable quality, viz:—

Pale and brown Sherry at Rs. 20 per dozen.

Port	at	Rs. 22	per doz.
Lisbon	at 10 *a*	12	"
Brandy ...	at 15 *a*	18	
Jamaica Rum, at		12	

Holland's Gin, in cases of 15 large bottles, Rs. 24 per case.

French Liqueurs of sorts,	18	per doz.
Ripe Hodgson's Beer	6	"
Rum Shrub in pints,	9	"

General Terms—cash, or a reference for payment.

Forbes Street, 26th Oct., 1833.

STRAYED from the house of SIR J. AWDRY, about 7 A. M. on Sunday, the 13th instant, A SMALL SMOOTH COATED WHITE TERRIER DOG, answering to the name of "Pepper"—He has light liver marks about one side of the face—ears not cropped—and could probably be identified by any person who came out by the *Sir Edward Paget.*

As he had on a collar with the name of AWDRY, he is suspected to be stolen; and Gentlemen to whom such a dog may be offered for sale, are particularly requested to furnish information either to SIR J. AWDRY or Mr. GRAY.

A Reward will be given if required.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the interest and responsibility of MAHOMED ALLY SHAIKTYAB, of Bombay, of the firm of MAHOMED ALLY and TYABJEE, ceased on the 27th September, 1830, and that the Stock, Goods, and outstanding Debts of every description, have been assigned over to TYABJEE ALLY BHOY, who still continues to trade under the firm of ABDOOL KAYOOM AND ESMALLJEE.—Dated 24th October, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દારોને માલુમ થાય જે શ્રી મુમબઇવાલો મહમદ અલી શેખ. તથા મેસર્સ તે ઘણી મહમદ અલી તથા તથા મેસર્સજીનાં નામની કુકાનનો પેઢીઆનો હતો તેનો નાગા તારીખ ૨૭ મી શપ્ટેમબર ૧૮૩૦ ને દીનથી બંધ થએલ છે તે કુકાનનો શાંમાન તથા માલ મતા તથા કુગારાંણી તથા દેવુ શરવે તમસેલ જી અલીભાઇને બખો આપીકુકે તે ઘણી ખુશ થશુદી અલકુલ બખકુમ તથા ખરા માસેલજીને નામનુ કુકાન ચલાવેછે—તા રીખ ૨૪ મી અકટોબર ૧૮૩૩

TO LET—That commodious Bungalow, situate at Breach Candy, lately belonging J. L. JOHNSON, Esq. Possession to be given on the 1st November next. Apply to Mr. J. P. LARKINS.

Bombay, 25th October, 1833.

TO LET—That airy and commodious House in Rampart Row, at present occupied by Capt. Houghton, I. N.—Entry on the 1st December next. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 26th October, 1833.

FOR sale—A double Barrelled Percussion GUN, by Purdy, with apparatus complete.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. GILDER, AND CO., Apollo-street.

Bombay, 26th October, 183[illegible]

FOR SALE at the Courier O[illegible] CODE OF SIGNALS, wit[illegible] Vessels and their corresponding [illegible] H. M. service, and the Co[illegible] of Great Britain, together [illegible] ing to the Port of Bomb[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that VUNMALLYDASS RUTTONJEE, having contracted with JAMNABOYE, widow of the late HURKAH BHOOCUNDASS, to purchase all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, No. 25, built, and standing upon the Fazendary ground of Purshotum Dadajee and Rustomjee Hormusjee, situated without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Nagdave street, near the house of Barbhaya, and which said messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, was formerly the property of the said Hurkah Bhoocundass, who, in his lifetime, assigned it over to his elder widow, Naneeboye, who in her lifetime bequeathed it to the abovenamed Jumnaboye, widow; any person or persons having any claim or demand thereon by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make known the same to the house or firm of Modee Rupjee Dwarkadass, situated without the Fort walls, in Taylor street, within fourteen days from the date of this publication, or else they shall be precluded therein.

Bombay, 24*th October*, 1833.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર દીધાથી આપીએ જે

શાહ વંનમાલીદાશ રતંનજીએ બાજ જમનાબાજ તે મરનાર હકર હરખા નુ ખંણદાશની વીધવા બાશેથી ઘર એક આંક ૨૫ માં વાધું વેચાતું લેવાનું શાટું કરીકુંછે એ ઘર પરશોતંમ દાદાજી તથા પારશી રશતંમજી કોશમજીની કરજંદારી તોંએ કુપર બાંધેલું છે તે શ્રી ખુમખજી નાં કે ભાકેર નાગદેવીનાં ઓકલામો બારલામે આનાં ઘર આગલછે એ કુપર કહેલુ ઘર આગલા દાકાડાપર કુપર કહેલા કરખા લુખંણ દાશની મીલકત કુતી તારે તણે પોતંની કુએઆતીમો પોતાંની મોટી બા એડી નાંમે નાંનીબાજને આપીકુ કુતું તે એ બાજએ પોતાંની કુએઆતીમો કુપર કહેલી વીધવા બજમનાબાજને આપીકુંકુતું એ ઘર કુપર કરે ક ધણી અથવા ધણી ઓનો દાવો અથવા લેકુંતું બારેશા કીશા થી અથવા ગેરવીથી અથવા કરેક બીજી પરકારથી પોંકોંચતુ કોએતો તેબોએ આ બકેર ખબર ની તારીખથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુ દતમો ફોટબાકેર કીધીની ચાલીમો મોદી કુપજી દોમારકાંદાશની પેકડીએ બકેર કરે મુદતપછે તેઓનો દાવો રદ બાતલ બશે શકી શ્રી ખુમખજી ની તા ૨૪ મી બકટોબર ૧૮૩૩ *

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE Mody, only son and Executor of the last Will and Testament of HORMUSJEE COOVERJEE Mody, having agreed to mortgage to Thucker RAMJEE CHATOOR and CO. all that piece or parcel of Land with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling houses, consisting of four Bungaloes built and standing thereon, adjoining to each other, together with their appurtenances, situate at Breach-candy without the Fort walls of Bombay, opposite to the garden of one Hormusjee Dorabjee. Also all that other piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, situate in Mody-street within the Fort walls of Bombay which is now in the occupation of the said RUSTOMJEE HORMUSJEE Mody:—Also all that other piece or parcel of Land with the messuage, tenement, or warehouse, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay in the said Mody street, opposite to the house of Dadabhoy Nasserwanjee Mody; and also all that other piece or parcel of Land with the messuage, tenement, or stable, situate at Churnee without the Fort walls of Bombay; any person or persons having any mortgage, claims, demands, or inheritable right thereon, are hereby required to notify the same to the mortgagee, RAMJEE CHATOOR AND CO. at their house in the said Mody street, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therein.—Dated 25th October, 1833.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOM- CALENDAR and ALMANAC, print- glish Royal Paper for the present aining Rules, Regulations, and of local interest not previously e 6 rupees per copy.

FOR Sale—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 19, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,.... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine British built Ship PARKFIELD,—MC'AULAY, Commander, 500 Tons register. On her first voyage from England. This vessel has excellent accommodations for passengers, and is intended to be dispached early in December.—Apply to GISBORNE, MENZIES, AND CO.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING ON THE MALABAR COAST, AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE fine Ship HERO OF MALOWN, HENRY RICHMOND, R. N. Commander, Burthen 500 Tons, carries a Surgeon, and will sail from hence about the 1st of January; has superior accommodation for passengers; plans of which may be had, and particulars known, by applying at the Office of Messrs DIROM, CARTER, & CO.

Bombay, 26*th Oct.* 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO THE RED SEA,

THE CAVENDISH BENTINCK, of 400 Tons, R. A. J. ROE, Commander, will sail on the 1st November. Apply to the commander on board, or at the Office of, Messrs. DIROM, CARTER, AND CO.

Bombay, 26*th Oct.* 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO THE MAURITIUS,

THE Barque WILLIAM, Capt. HUTCHINSON, will be dispatched for Port Louis about the 5th November. Apply to FERGUSON, TURNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 26*th October*, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE OR LIGHT FREIGHT TO CALCUTTA,

THE CLAIRMONT, A BROWN, Commander, has good accommodation for passengers, and will have immediate despatch for Calcutta.

Apply to the Commander at the office of MESSRS. WILLIAM NICOL & CO.

Rampart Row, 25*th Oct.* 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO THE CLYDE,

THE very fast sailing ship "FRANCES," 413 tons burthen, Captain HEATH, has superior accommodations for a small party, and will be dispatched early in December.—Apply to Capt. HEATH on board, or at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine new Barque COMALA, Capt. MILLER, will be dispatched early in December.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

FOR PASSAGE TO SCOTLAND, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE well known Ship ELORA, JOHN KING, Commander, will sail for Port Glasgow, touching at the Cape, on the 5th Nov. This vessel has good poop accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to the Commander on board, or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND Co.

Rampart Row, 26*th Oct.* 1833.

FOR LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND SAINT HELENA,

TO sail on the 15th of November, the fine teak Ship GILMORE. A. I. 550 Tons Register.

H. H. Lindsay, Commander. This Ship has Poop and lower deck accommodations fitted up in a superior style, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application at the Office of DUNCAN GIBB, AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, No. 4.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship VICTORY, of 712 tons register, C. BIDEN, H. E. I. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive about the middle of next month, and will sail for the above port, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, about the 20th December next, carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co., at whose office plans of the Cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 26*th October*, 1833.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING ON THE MALABAR COAST,

THE fine Ship MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, of 500 Tons Register, JOHN CLARKSON, Commander, will leave Bombay on 15th December next, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 26*th Oct.*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak built ship LADY NUGENT, 600 Tons Register, LUCAS PERCIVAL, H. C. S. Commander. Was to leave England in all July, and may be expected here in the end of November, and will sail from this Port on the 12th Jan. next. This ship has splendid accommodations for Passengers and carries a surgeon.—Apply for further particulars to MESSRS. REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 26*th Oct.* 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING ON THE MALABAR COAST FOR PASSENGERS, AND AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE fine new Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons; EDWARD THEAKER, Commander. This vessel has a Poop and excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will sail positively on the 5th January 1834, for London, calling at the above places.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to Captain THEAKER at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO.

Bombay, 26*th October*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine fa t sailing Ship ROYAL GEORGE, of 500 Tons, WILLIAM WILSON, Commander, daily expected, carries a Surgeon, and has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on the 15th December next.

Plans of the Cabins may be seen on application to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO.

Bombay, 26*th October*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, Burthen 650 tons. Was to leave London about the middle of July, and will be dispatched in all January. This Ship has excellent accommodations, having double stern gallaries the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND Co. at whose office plans of the cabins can be had.

Dady's Buildings, 26*th October*, 1833.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship SIR EDWARD PAGET, W. TUCKER, Commander, late of the Lady Raffles, Burthen 500 tons. Will be dispatched in all December, carries a Surgeon, and has superior accommodation for Passengers. Apply to Capt. TUCKER, or Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO. at whose Office plans of the Cabins can be had.

Dady's Buildings, 26*th October*, 1833.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 15*th October*, 1833.

No. 392.—Lieutenant C. Birdwood of the 3rd regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health, with permission to embark from Goa.

Bombay Castle, 16*th October*, 1833.

No. 393.—Captain J. Saunders of the 15th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 394.—Ensign H. C. Jones of the 24th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 395.—The leave to the Neelgherries, granted to captain B. Kingston of the 17th regiment native infantry, under date the 1st May 1832, and extended on the 30th October 1832, and 23rd April last, for the benefit of his health, is further prolonged for a period of four months, on the same account.

No. 396.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Captain J. R. Woodhouse of the 6th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter, and lieutenant D. Carstairs as quarter master to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Mant, on sick certificate.

Bombay Castle, 17*th October*, 1833.

No. 397.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department, under date the 12th instant, to confirm as first native assistant in the dock-yard, Antonio Botelho, who was appointed on the 31st August 1832, to act in that situation.

Bombay Castle, 18*th October*, 1833.

No. 398.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department, under date the 16th instant, to direct that assistant surgeon D. Campbell be placed at the disposal of the acting superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

No. 399.—Mr. Henry W. Prescott, is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to ensign, leaving the date of his commission, for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 7th October, 1833.

Lieutenant A. Woodburn, of the 25th regiment native infantry, has returned to his duty, without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 7th October, 1833.

Bombay Castle. 21*st October*, 1833.

No. 400.—With the view of obviating the inconvenience arising from the extra artificers employed in the several arsenals and ordnance depôts remaining unpaid, until the contingent bills have been sanctioned agreeably to the mode prescribed in general order under date the 11th July, No. 291 of 1833, the several military paymasters are authorized to advance to the several commissaries of ordnance and officers in charge of ordnance depôts, at the end of each month, a sum not exceeding the amount of the monthly estimate, leaving the final adjustment of the actual outlay to be made monthly on the production of the sanctioned contingent bills.

No. 401.—The leave to the Madras territories granted to lieutenant and adjutant Maughan of the 12th regiment native infantry, on the 22nd of December last, on urgent private affairs, and extended on the same account on the 26th of June last, is cancelled from the 24th of September last, from which latter date to the end of December next that officer is allowed leave of absence, on sick certificate.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 17*th October*, 1833.

Mr. E. H. Baber, to be assistant to the collector of Rutnageeree.

Bombay Castle, 23*rd October*, 1833.

Mr. C. Prescott, first assistant to the collector of Kaira, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the Borsud purgunnah.

Mr. W. Elliot, sub-collector of Hoobly, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for one month, under section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Mr. J. H. Farquharson to be acting sub-collector of Hoobly, in the Southern Marhatta country.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19*th October*, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. A. W. Jones to proceed to Nuggur for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in the Hindoostanee language.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23*rd October*, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant Mr. midshipman W[illegible] of the Indian navy, leave of abs[illegible] months, to proceed to Calcutta, on [illegible] affairs.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Indian navy:—

Commander John Pepper to be captain, *vice* Graham pensioned.—Date of commission, 13th Feb. 1833.

Lieutenant R. Lowe to be commander, *vice* Pepper promoted.—Ditto, ditto.

Mr. midshipman Robert D. Swan to be lieutenant, *vice* Lowe promoted.—Do. do.

Lieutenant Wm. Lowe to be commander, *vice* McDonald deceased,—Do. 19th Oct. 1833.

Mr. midshipman John Wood, to be lieutenant, *vice* Lowe promoted.—Do. do.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23*rd October*, 1833.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the reverend E. Mainwaring to perform the clerical duties of Colaba and of the harbour, until further orders.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council,
JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Would you, through the medium of your paper, permit me to ask the members of the military, but now more properly, the widows fund, if the said institution will, in their opinion, continue to flourish and improve its capital in such a degree so as to be able at the period of twenty years hence, to consider itself capable of meeting such demands upon it, as the casualties occurring among five hundred married individuals are likely to occasion? That the proportion of married officers in the army will increase to this number there can be little doubt. We have seen that on the first establishment of the fund their proportion was about 5 per cent.; we have seen that people were quite astonished to find it had risen to 15; we have seen too that the actuary considered 20 per cent. a safe calculation on their account, and we now behold it 30; and can any reason then be urged, I should like to know, why we shall not, in the space of time before mentioned, receive a circular some fine morning informing us of its being 50.

However, when this day does arrive, I suppose the directors of the institution will not fail to provide for the event, the subscribers not being by some wise law allowed to presume to propose any measure that has not the approval of the elected ten. From these every thing most emanate. Thus is it that the poor and needy subaltern, seeking restoration of his health in Europe, is called upon to make a solemn declaration of his poverty before he can obtain a pittance of 20 £ a year, while the gay and adorned widow, although possessed of thousands, can receive her hundreds without a single question; and thus it is that the army were once asked if they would not cease to afford a sick brother officer the means of returning to recover his health in his native land—the only means, may be, he could possibly have of escaping an Indian grave—and the only sin, mark you, to be laid at the door of the unfortunate sufferer, being, that he had been afflicted with [illegible]n attack of sickness as required removal [illegible] better climate a second time in the space of seven years.

But what may be the nature of the remedies which remain to be applied to the growing evil? To increase the rate of the present subscriptions is a measure not likely ever to become the law. The

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1833

THERMOMETER ON THE MAHABULESHWAR HILLS.

Hour.	House.	Shade or open air.	Sun.	Sun in an exposed place.	Sun in a sheltered place.	Water.	Remarks.
Oct.							
20... 4 p. m....	0.....	72.....	88.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
21...Sunrise ...	0.....	64.....	0.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
3 p. m....	68.....	73.....	86.....	0.....	0.....	0...	Cloudy.
8 p. m....	69.....	66.....	0.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
22...12 ...	71.....	75.....	0.....	0.....	100.....	0...	
7 p. m....	70.....	64.....	0.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
23... 8 a. m....	67.....	69.....	87.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
8 p. m....	69.....	65.....	0.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
24...Gunfire....	66.....	63.....	0.....	0.....	0.....	62...	
8 p. m....	68.....	67.....	0.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
25...Sunrise ...	66.....	64.....	0.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
1 p. m....	68.....	61.....	0.....	0.....	0.....	0...	Raining.
6 p. m....	65.....	58.....	0.....	0.....	0.....	0...	Raining--
26...Gunfire....	63.....	62.....	0.....	0.....	0.....	0...	in a room
27...Gunfire....	63.....	60.....	0.....	0.....	0.....	0...	with a
4 p. m....	68.....	00.....	0.....	80.....	0.....	0...	fire 67.
28... 9 a. m....	68.....	68.....	0.....	85.....	0.....	0...	
4 p. m....	70.....	00.....	0.....	80.....	0.....	0...	
29... 9 a. m....	68.....	68.....	0.....	85.....	95.....	0...	
3 p. m....	68.....	62.....	0.....	0.....	0.....	0...	Cloudy.
30.. 10 a. m....	67.....	69.....	90.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
31... 9 p. m....	66.....	63.....	0.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
Nov.							
2... 6 a. m....	64.....	59.....	00.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
... 8 a. m....	64.....	62.....	00.....	70.....	86.....	0...	Windy.
...10 a. m....	65.....	64.....	75.....	0.....	87.....	63...	Windy.
3... 7 a. m....	62.....	60.....	64.....	0.....	0.....	58...	
... 8 a. m....	00.....	64.....	74.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
...11 a. m....	66.....	00.....	00.....	0.....	0.....	0...	Windy &
... 1 p. m....	67.....	72.....	00.....	0.....	92.....	0...	cold.
... 2 p. m....	67.....	00.....	85.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
... 6 p. m....	66.....	64.....	00.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
4... 8 a. m....	00.....	66.....	00.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
...11 a. m....	67.....	70.....	00.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
...12 ...	67.....	00.....	82.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
... 4 p. m....	67.....	70.....	80.....	78.....	85.....	0...	
... 6 p. m....	65.....	62.....	00.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
6...12 ...	69.....	00.....	90.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
... 4 p. m....	69.....	00.....	76.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
7... 8 a. m....	67.....	66.....	74.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
8... 8 p. m....	66.....	64.....	00.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
9... 9 a. m....	68.....	00.....	00.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
... 2 p. m....	70.....	00.....	00.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
10...Sunrise ...	61.....	58.....	00.....	0.....	0.....	0...	
...10 a. m....	65.....	63.....	75.....	0.....	0.....	0...	

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER AT RUTNAGHERRY FOR THE MONSOON OF 1833.

September.

Date.	In.	Cents.
1.....	2	06
2.....	0	51
3.....	1	91
4.....	0	31
5.....	0	12
6.....	0	01
7.....	0	00
8.....	0	08
9.....	1	92
10.....	0	00
11.....	0	02
12.....	0	00
13.....	0	33
14.....	0	00
15.....	0	00
16.....	0	14
17.....	0	06
18.....	0	00
19.....	0	17
20.....	1	28
21.....	3	85
22.....	0	94
23.....	2	04
24.....	0	14
25.....	2	73
26.....	1	52

Sept. continued.

Date	In.	Cents.
27.....	0	06
28.....	0	05
29.....	0	00
30.....	0	13
Total.....	20	38

October.

Date.	In.	Cents.
1.....	0	39
2.....	1	47
3.....	0	66
4.....	0	00
5.....	0	02
6.....	0	00
7.....	0	68
8.....	0	00
9.....	0	00
10.....	0	08
11.....	1	23
12.....	0	00
13.....	0	00
14.....	0	46
15.....	0	08
Total....	5	07

Comparison of the present with last year.

	1832.		1833.	
May,.....	00	00	3	53
June,.....	25	78	18	34
July,.....	32	21	29	78
August,.....	7	19	39	00
September,.....	7	33	20	38
October,.....	00	00	5	07
Total,.....	72	51	116	10

Rutnagherry, 18th October, 1833.

directors however, should not feel the least puzzled how to act: all they have to do is to march straightforward to the work with rapid strides, holding up before them the shield of—*any thing they please*;—it cannot, whatever it may be, now possibly be penetrated by such irresistable weapons as right, justice, freedom, and charity; the principles of which have been discarded as (I can only imagine) unworthy of existence in the institution. Now, suppose such an extraordinary idea was to be held up, as the putting a limit to the marriages of members! Why, extraordinary even as it might be, it could not nevertheless be assailed by the majority. A person repelling the attack would only have to say to them, "All very true; but wherefore are you such supporters of these virtues in this instance and not in all? You have by your votes on the question of circular, the 57th, trampled down the precepts and maxims of evey known religion in the world; not only this, but you have upbraided and insulted a large portion of your fellow creatures, merely because their skin happens not to be so white as your own, and insulted too, at the same time, many of the members of your own society and profession, who have made alliances according to their fancy; yes, and many more perhaps yet to come, who, the moment they shall seal their happiness at the altar, must also at the same instant, according to your opinion, receive on their shoulders the mantle of disgrace, which you have been pleased in your charity to say they shall then wear. As you have taken upon yourselves the privilege to point out *who* any of your subscribers may marry, why not, pray, with equal justice, assume the right to say *when*.

I am, &c.

COSMOPOLITE.

SIR J. P. GRANT AND THE NATIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Many observations have been in circulation respecting the omission of the Principal Natives of Bombay to perform the promise they made to Sir J. P. Grant, in their address to him in September 1830, to present him a service of Plate of the value of about fifteen thousand rupees. It is to be hoped that there has been some satisfactory excuse for that omission. As Sir J. P Grant has been promoted to the Bench at Calcutta, it is impossible for him to accept of that present. Presuming that it is still the wish of the Principal Natives of Bombay to commemorate and perpetuate their sense of the eminent judicial virtues of Sir J. P. Grant, I beg leave to suggest for their consideration, that the value of the Plate which they promised to him should be given to the Native School at Bombay under the Patronage of the Government, to found a professorship in the English language, with the name and title of Sir. J. P. Grant's Professorship in the English language. The professor to be stationed at whatever place within the territories of British India, may be directed by those who have the management of the Native School at Bombay.

A. B.

Bombay, 25th October, 1833.

ABSENCE OF [illegible] THE JUDGES FROM THE SUPREME COURT.

[illegible] Editor, As a public journalist whose columns I have always observed open to matters which concern the public weal, I beg of you to give publicity to a circumstance which I consider may possibly affect the interests of every individual on this island. It is not my purpose to enlarge upon the causes that have led to it, and I therefore refrain from making either comment or complaint.

The subject concerns the present state of the Supreme Court at this presidency, in which it is well known two Judges are expected by the King to sit at the helm of its administration, and the circumstance to which I desire to draw attention is, that at the moment I now write, not one of their Lordships is at the presidency, or within a circuit of 50 miles from it, nor is one expected as I understand for several days to come.

It is notorious that the British Parliament has deemed it necessary that the members of the Council of the several Governments in India should reside at the Presidency, or it would not, by an express enactment, have made the wise provision for their absence which it has done.

It is to be supposed, likewise, that the King, when he framed his Charter establishing Local Courts at those presidencies, equally contemplated the actual residence of his Judges in their vicinity for the daily administration of justice.

The present moment in the Supreme Court may be one of comparative leisure; but however that is, it must be admitted by all not to be impossible that cases may arise rendering one Judge's presence indispensable; and since it falls not to the lot of any man to say when such cases may occur, it shews how manifestly desirable it is, in order to guard against them, that when it can be attained, the public interests should be rendered secure by the constant presence of one or the other of the [illegible] more particularly when Judges at the Presidency), as the duties of the it is considered that even the ordinal does not alloffice are such as the Law of Engla[illegible]ve—and I low of being performed by deputy.

In addressing you I have no other motive being the hope none will be imagined—than that of a practice which may prove prejudicial to pu[illegible] means through your journal of eradicating as well as private interests.

VIS.

C

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1833.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE MADRAS [illegible]ittee TO THE CALCUTTA COMMITTEE.

TO C. B. GREENLAW, ESQ. *Secretary to the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund.*

SIR,—I am requested by the Madras steam Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ult. to my address with cover to a printed copy of correspondence with the Bombay Government and with the Bombay Committee.

2. Our Committee have thought it expedient to meet and consider of the important matters communicated in this correspondence, and to state to your committee their sentiments the result.

[illegible] last letter of [illegible] before our [illegible]ts made by [illegible] conformity [illegible] the Madras [illegible]posal of the Bombay committee. Viewing, as our committee do, the ultimate result of the measures now in progress, they do not see cause to regret this step, as they entertain a confident expectation that the Bengal and Bombay committees will unite in opinion as to the most expedient plan to be pursued, and as they perceive that your committee are satisfied to carry whatever plans are eventually resolved on mainly thro' the co-operation of the Bombay committee.

4. Our committee have all along felt that, situated as we are at this Presidency, we could afford no assential essistance (farther than by offering occasional suggestions) in forwarding the practical details of the arrangements to be made; and they were happy at the same time to know that these details were under the care of those who, at the two Sister Presidencies, were as competent as zealous in the task of effecting them. Their main object has therefore been to render their subscription as available as possible, by withdrawing from unnecessary interference, and by an unreserved abstinence from embarassing stipulations and conditions.

5. We are, however, not the less disposed, when any fit opportunity occurs, to contribute our exertions to the success of the enterprize, or to the communication of our sentiments on the plans suggested for adoption, when it may appear to us that the statement of them may serve to promote an union of views between your committee and that of Bombay, and possibly the better success of the plans themselves. Our committee therefore, beg me to state that they cordially concur in the measures you have proposed, as detailed in the correspondence, and that they trust the Bombay committee will see the expediency of acting on them. We believe, indeed, that we speak the common feeling of society here in testifying the obligations which the public are under to the labours of your committee as well as to the munificient liberality of the Supreme Government. We conceive that the grand object of Steam Navigation between Europe and India will, through the plan you have devised, be certainly attained, if such object is attainable at all.

6. It has appeared to us, and so we trust it will appear to your committee, that on every account the depôt for the steam Packets should (at least for some years to come) be at Bombay. The reasons for this will probably appear too obvious to require specification. With a view to make the transit of the steamers to Suez fully as available to Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, as tho' a depôt was at each of those places, it will require only that a Branch Steamer or Branch Steamers, should ply, as from the depôt at Calcutta, in regular communication with those at Bombay, according to the periods of their departure and arrival, and making intermediate calls at certain places for passengers according to advices received, or at regular periods. It is conceived that this branch of the Steam Navigation may soon become as profitable as any. It will be for your Committee to consider if any portion of the steam fund should be reserved in contemplation of any such arrangement,

7. Your committee are no donbt aware that the Hugh Lindsay is perhaps the worst adapted boat that, swims, for the objects in view. This is a consideration which not only affects the expenditure, so much increased, and the profits from Passenger's freight, so comparatively reduced, but it may operate greatly to the disadvantage of the project as an *experiment*, which we imagine ought to be made on the most advantageous and exact data. We offer it therefore to the consideration of your committee and that of Bombay, whether a Boat should not at once be procured, *the best adapted possible* for the service; at whatever immediate sacrifice of funds.

8. Our committee have directed their attention to the great benefits which may be derived, not only to the internal Steam Navigation of these seas, but also to commercial interests generally, by opening a passage thro' the Straits of Manaar. As the effecting this desirable object falls more immediately within their own province they will not be wanting in endeavours to get it accomplished. Of course this matter will rest altogether with Government, which will forthwith be addressed on the subject. It should be mentioned, however, that considerable attention was devoted to this subject by Mr. Lushington's Government—when there appeared, upon an investigation by Engineers, to be serious natural obstacles, independent of the expence. Our Committee, however, have no reason to think these obstacles of an insurmountable nature—and they are disposed to believe that a very large expence (if necessary) would be requited by a toll or custom levied on passage. The present object of steam Navigation will, it is presumed, become a powerful inducement to a reconsideration of this matter.

I am, &c.

GEO. NORTON,

Chairman of the Madras Meeting.

Madras, 7th October, 1833.

P. S. A Copy of this letter will be immediately forwarded to the Bombay Committee.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—26th OCTOBER, 1833.

	MORN.		AFT.	
Saturday	9	58	10	25
Sunday	10	46	11	13
Monday	O 11	32	11	56
Tuesday	0	20	0	54
Wednesday	1	08	1	32
Thursday	1	56	2	20
Friday	2	44	3	06

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL.
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	142	
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 1 *a* 320, 1st class,	110	
321 *a* 1040, 2nd class	109	
1041 *a* 1440, 3rd class,	108	
Second five per cent. Loan	108	112
Third five per cent. Loan	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	105	
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	101	
Bills on London 6 months sight	1 | 9	
Spanish Dollars per 100	222	1
Sovereigns each	11	12

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
Boyne	24th Nov.	London	Cape.
Earl of Eldon	5th January.	Ditto	
Paget	In all Decr.	Ditto	
Frances	First week in ditto.	Clyde	No where.
Comala	Ditto	Liverpool.	
Elora	5th Nov	Glasgow	Cape.
Bounty Hall	1st ditto.	Liverpool	Cape & St.
Gilmore	15th ditto.	London	Helena.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. W. V. Hewitt, 5th N. I. from Dharwar.
Capt. Osburne, European Regt from Poonah.
Lieut. Nold, H. M. 45th Regt. from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. J. Atherton, H. M. 6th Regt. to Deesa.
Ensign M. B. Neill, H. M. 40th Regt. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH,

On the 24th instant, the Lady of Robert Pinhey, Esq. of a daughter.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,

Oct. 22d. Barque William, J. Hutchinson, Master, from Liverpool, 2d June.

--- 24th. American Ship Henry Clay, J. Shalding, Master, from Liverpool, 24th. March. Touched at Madeira, Mauritius, Colombo, and Allepie.

Passengers.—Hon'ble Capt. Cavendish. Lieut. and Mrs. Willoughby, and Miss Edgell.

DEPARTURE,

--- 23d. American Brig Waverley, J. Kensman, Master, to Ceylon.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SLOOP OF WAR.—Ahmerst.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIGS.—Nautilus, and Euphrates.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER—Shannon.
FREE TRADERS.—Boyne, Bounty Hall, London, Gilmore, Sir Edward Paget. Earl of Eldon, Frances, Grace, Comala, Clairmont, William, and Elora.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Maria, Cyrene, Good Success, Cavendish Bentinck, and Ann.
PORTUGUESE.—Consoliel, and Amelia.
FRENCH.—Buffon.
AMERICAN.—Henry Clay.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 26 *OCTOBER*, 1833.

Since our last, a letter has been received by the steam committee here from Meerut, stating the intention of the subscribers to the steam fund at that station, to place the sum they have raised unconditionally at the disposal of the Bombay committee. This amounts to 7,500 rupees, and with the Madras fund, makes the subscriptions on behalf of the Bombay plan no less than rupees 1,24,780.

The Meerut subscribers in their letter suggest some important improvements in the Post office regulations and Government dawk, which, it seems, as at present established, are likely to deprive the inhabitants of the upper provinces of Bengal, and, indeed, of every part of India, with the exception, perhaps, of this island, of many of the advantages which steam communication with home is calculated to afford. The Meerut plans, however, we are happy to say, have been partly anticipated by the Bombay committee, and some of the subjects to which they relate are now under the consideration of Government. We must observe, at the same time, however, that such a thorough reform is required before the dawks of India can be brought to any thing like a state of efficiency, that the mere representations of the steam committee here can hardly be expected to do much good until the serious attention of Government is turned to the improvement of the Post office. At present, unfortunately, that department is under three separate and distinct authorities; and systems varying greatly from one another are adopted by each. This state of things, even under the best management, could not fail to produce confusion and disorder, and in an establishment requiring unity of control, more perhaps than any other, ought by all means to be avoided.—Until within the last few years we are aware it would have been out of the question placing the post offices of India under the superintendence of a single individual; but no obstacle exists to doing so now, and when a fourth presidency is established, the advantages of the measure will probably be greater than ever. Be this as it may, however, having had practical experience of the losses and vexations occasioned by the system now pursued with regard to the transmission of letters and newspapers, and of their causes, we despair of good arising from the representations of the steam committee with regard to inland postage as long as the Indian Post office is allowed to exist upon its present footing, though we still anticipate that some improvement will be effected in the rates of postage by the steamer.

Besides the above letter from Meerut, the committee have received one from Madras, which will be found published in to day's paper. This shows the views of the committee at that presidency with regard to the Calcutta plan for expending the steam funds, to be very similar to those entertained here, and is therefore most satisfactory.

The effect of the liberal views entertained by the present ministry in England is already, if we are not much mistaken, manifesting itself in this country. We observe, for instance, by the Calcutta papers, that the Bengal Government have so far anticipated the plans of Mr. Grant for rendering natives eligible to offices of trust and emolument, as to have resolved upon the appointment of deputy collectors from among that class of persons, with salaries, it is said, of Rupees 1,000 per month.—This, doubtless, was occasioned by a previous knowledge of the sentiments prevailing at the Board of Control, and is a highly important measure, the ultimate effects of which must be to create a respectable, trustworthy, and intelligent class of native revenue officers.

While admiring Mr. Grant's enlightened policy, we cannot, however, help regretting the more that he should have disfigured his plan for the future Government of India by so monstrous a proposition as that for increasing the number of Bishops in this country. This part of it we believe few will be found to approve of out here, except, perhaps, the archdeacons of Madras and Calcutta. At a time, too, when such a number of really useful appointments are about to be abolished, it is not a little inconsistent to create two new ones which are so perfectly unnecessary.—Had an increase been proposed in the *number* of the clergy, there would have been strong arguments in its favor, though the company's servants still might have objected, and with justice, to have their salaries cut for the purpose. Had the Indian treasury, on the other hand, been overflowing, the measure, though uncalled for, would not have been harsh;—but at a time when the plea of necessity is urged in every direction for the purpose of making the most enormous reductions, it really is a mockery of the sufferings they occasion to send out dignitaries with high salaries to engross "at one fell swoop" the savings made by cutting the pay of some scores of individuals.

How Mr. Grant will satisfy the House of Commons of the expediency of this part of his plan it is difficult to imagine. If he takes the example of the West Indies, he will find that a single Bishop suffices there for a much larger Christian population than this country yet possesses; while if he looks at New South Wales and the Cape, he cannot but observe that neither of them have a single Bishop, and yet with a christian population ten times more numerous than that of India, that those two colonies meet with no difficulty in getting along with the clergy they possess. The same, it must be apparent to all who know any thing about this country from experience, is the case with Madras and Bombay; and we will venture to say there are not a dozen individuals in either of those places who will maintain that the usefulness of the clerical establishments will be at all increased by the new appointments Mr. Grant proposes. However, notwithstanding, the manifest injustice and absurdity of his proposition, and the fact that it is strongly opposed by the Court of Directors, such is the apathy with which the affairs of India, just now, appear to be regarded at home, and such the support that ministers receive from the House of Commons, that we fear there is no reason to hope it will be rejected.

MADRAS.

We learn that H. M. Ship *Hyacinth* about two days after leaving the Mauritius (a month ago) sighted the *Cargodos*, where a wreck was perceived, which Captain Blackwood and Lieutenant Wilson went to examine; and we have been favoured with the report of the latter on the subject, which we subjoin. The wreck appears to have been that of a Moorish Vessel of 6 or 700 Tons,

SIR,—The Ship boarded on the Cargodos by Captain Blackwood and myself was on the outer reef, which is of rock, and perfectly flat, having deep water close to it, between that and the Island of Cocaas, is a shallow lagune through which we were obliged to wade to her—her name we could not trace in any part about her, but she appeared a Moorish Ship of 6 or 700 Tons, entirely built and sparred of Teak—the bottom from the lower deck was completely gone, her bowsprit with the jibboom run out and mizen mast were standing, the former painted white, the latter scraped, the stump of the foremast remained confined by the wedges, the mainmast had disappeared, the tiller went on the main deck, her cables were *of grass*, bent, and three anchors, the sheet being on the starboard side and close to the gangway, had a top gallant forecastle and Poop, at the break of the latter on each side was painted two white stars, on the main deck lay a top mast, had two stern ports, and inside painted green—she was on the dry rock but the surf broke in a terrific manner within a few yards of her and she evidently must have gone ashore at high water to have obtained the position she now lays in, she had been there sometime and in all probability the crew had been saved, for on Cocaas was a hut built of part *of a wreck*, some ropes lay there, a few broken tin pots, a dog's collar, a main and mizen topsail yard, part of a seine, besides several broken articles—two suspicious Schooners one under weigh, the other at anchor at Frigate Island shewing English Colours, may heve taken the crew on board them.

I am, &c.

W. J. WILSON.

Male Asylum Herald, Oct. 14.

It is with feelings of the deep regret that we find the painful duty devolve upon us of recording an event, alike outrageous in its attendant circumstances as in its result it has proved most lamentable and deplorable. It would be difficult to describe the sensation of mingled indignation and horror with which the Presidency was the other day agitated on receiving the account that Lieutenant Colonel J. M. COOMBS, the Brigadier Commanding the Force at Palaveram, had been shot to death by a Havildar of the Rifle Company of the 5th Regiment on Thursday evening. Death under any circumstances is sufficiently appalling; but, when clothed in the terrors of a suddenness so awful, the mind can little look upon it in the lighter view of the ordinary course of things. The feelings however, that this sad event excites are considerably aggravated when we look upon the unaccountableness, combined with the atrocity, of the action. The details we have learnt to be these:—The Brigade was returning from an Inspection by the General Commanding the Division in Ball firing, it was then dusk but not dark; and the [illegible] were turning off to his house, had [illegible] the Brigade pass. He was then

distant from the Rifle Company of the 5th, when a shot was suddenly fired. The unfortunate Brigadier reeled in his saddle, and, attempting to dismount, staggered and fell into the arms of Lieutenant Mackenzie, the Adjutant of the Regiment, (who had galloped up to his assistance,) exclaiming 'that he was shot'! He was immediately conveyed towards his house; and, while on the road, asked for a mouthful of brandy and water. This was given to him, and, in the act of swallowing it, he expired! The Men of the Company had in the mean time secured and disarmed the person who had discharged his piece, and who proved to be Havildar Emam Ally. He was immediately taken to the Guard House by Captain Minto, his conduct while on the way thither confirming the opinion that the wretched man was under the influence of opium! Baneful and destructive drug! whose many painful consequences never perhaps equalled the melancholy one we now relate! To assign an adequate existing cause to the dreadful deed appears impossible. Our Military readers will readily remember the Man, who, in the Malacca Campaign, behaved with such intrepid and resolute courage in saving the life of his Officer Lieutenant Wright, and who gained thereby the public approbation of Government in G. O's and promotion to a Havildar's rank. The same Man Emam Ally had always we learn been an especial favourite of his ill-fated victim, who on every occasion had shewn him the greatest kindness and interested himself greatly in him, even to the extent of giving him money on his marriage. We have heard a tale of his having been up the previous night at a ceremony, to which he is also supposed to have gone during the day of the fatal deed, where intoxicating drugs are supposed to have created a temporary aberration of mind, the only state under which it can well be conceived that the committal of the outrage could have taken place. The Havildar we understand subsequently declared his intention to have shot Major Winbolt, the Commanding Officer of the 5th Regiment: not finding him, he under the influence of the evil-inciting durg, sacrificed the first person he knew, and the ill-fated Colonel Coombs became his victim. The last direct cause which, acting upon a mind already under violent excitement we may suppose to have exercised a most baneful effect, is said to have been a remark made to Emam Ally by the unfortunate Brigadier on seeing so excellent a shot miss the Target, in the Ball practice: and, in consequence of his general conduct during the firing, the Officer of the Company reported him to Major Winbolt, who directed the Adjutant to cause his attendance at his quarters the following morning. We give these as the reports that have reached us regarding this truly melancholy event; a Court of Inquiry however was immediately ordered and in due-time we shall learn its more exact merits.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA.

We copy the following from the *Hurkaru*:—

"By private letters from Simla, we hear that it is the present intention of the Commander in Chief to leave Simla and march for Cawnpore on the 1st November. The party will embark there, and expect to be in Calcutta on or before the 20th January. From Calcutta Sir Edward Barnes will embark, as speedily as arrangements can be made, for England. The report that his Excellency was to succeed Sir Lowry Cole at the Cape, seems to want confirmation."
—*Cal. Cour. Oct.* 8.

The *India Gazette* and *Hurkaru* have given us a considerable addition of Europe intelligence, and in order to make as much room for it as possible, we abstain from all comments thereon for the present.

We have just received files of Cape and American papers, the former to the 24th July, quite destitute of news. The latter we have only had time to glance over hastily; we have not yet discovered any thing in them of much interest. The latest paper is a *Boston Courier* of the 15th June. The President was at New York, where his visit was made quite a jubilee. He had accepted an invitation from the legislature of Massachusetts, and was to be at Boston on the 21st June.—*Cal. Courier, Oct.* 9.

Reports have been received at the Board from the Opium Agents, stating the quantity of Opium manufactured for sale in Calcutta during the ensuing season to be as follows:—

Behar,	8525	Chests.
Benares,	4000	„
Total	12,525	Bhests.

This is an increase of 1887 chests upon the quantity sold last season, which amounted to 10,618 chests:—and there is reason to expect a progressive increase in next year's cultivation and continually, until the Bengal Drug shall once more monopolize the whole demand of the trade.

We hear that the crop in Malwa has also been very productive, and that it is expected to yield upwards of 15,000, perhaps as much as 17,000 chests for export in the ensuing season. The last crop was a short one, compared with the two or three immediately preceding, the whole quantity forwarded to Demaun and Bombay being less than 12,000 chests; for we learn that the shipments at Demaun have been less than 3000 chests, and the quantity for which Passes had been granted at Malwa and in Bombay, up to the 18th ultimo, was only 8601 chests.—*Ibid.*

CIRCULATION OF THE CALCUTTA PRESS.

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	Circulation.	Annual Establishment and other expenses.
Hurkaru, —	726	
The Bengal Chronicle, —	208	
The Bengal Herald, —	242	
The Literary Gazette, —	338	
The Quarterly Magazine and Review, —	200	
The Bengal Army List, ...	250	
The Bengal Annual, —	350	
The Bengal Directory, Almanac, &c. — — —	1200	
	3514	Rs. 100,788 0 0
The India Gazette, (daily)	373	
The India Gazette, (tri-weekly) — — — —	195	
The Calcutta Monthly Journal, — — — —	63	
The Calcutta Directory,	1200	
	1831	53,592 0 0
The Calcutta Courier, (daily) — —	175	
The Calcutta Courier, (half-weekly) — —	225	
The Government Official Gazette, —	*300	
	700	51,300 0 0
The John Bull, — — —	306	
The Oriental Observer,	230	
The Sporting Magazine.	270	
The E. I. United Service Journal, — — —	130	
	986	33,156 0 0
The Indian Register, —	200	4,800 0 0
The Philanthropist, — —	92	2,160 0 0
The Reformer, —	400	9,600 0 0
The Gyananneshun, —	100	1,300 0 0
The Enquirer, —	200	4,800 0 0
The Sumachar Durpun,	250	4,500 0 0
The Christian Intelligencer	250	2,200 0 0
The Christian Observer	380	3,270 0 0
The Journal of the Asiatic Society, — —	200	3,000 0 0
Total circulation of different publications,	9053	Rs. 274,366 0 0

DAILY PAPERS AND OTHER TER-WEEKLY EDITIONS.

	Daily.	Ter-W.	Total.
Hurkaru and Chronicle, —	726	208	934
India Gazette, — — —	373	195	568
Calcutta Courier, — — —	175	222	397
John Bull, —	306	—	306
Total,	1580	625	2205

The following Table exhibits, at one view, the proportions in which the different classes of society subscribe to the above daily papers and their ter-weekly editions.

	Civil.	Military.	Medical.	Mercantile.	Legal.	Clerical.	Miscellous.	Gratis and Exchanges.	Total.
Hurkaru and Chronicle, —	136	308	51	206	24	3	154	52	934
India Gazette,	1	3	123	40	79	0	5	172	46	568
Calcutta Courier,	69	122	15	121	0	11	4	55	397
John Bull, —	1	4	81	9	*	13	14	60	25	306
Total,	412	634	115	476	37	33	390	178	2205

Calcutta Quarterly Review.]

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

House of Lords,—*June*, 25.

SLAVERY.

Lord Ellenborough said he should not detain the house long, as he concurred in all that had fallen from the noble duke (Wellington), and intended to act with him in giving his assent to the resolutions. He wished the noble earl had gone a little more largely into the question of compensation; for he desired to know how it was intended to pay the interest and principal of the money. The noble earl entertained no confidence that his proposed measure would be successful. Were, then, the people of this country to be called upon of pay 20,000,000*l.* of money, to carry into execution a plan of the success of which the noble earl himself entertained very slight hopes?

Earl Grey.—I entertain a hope, approaching to confidence, of its success.

Lord Ellenborough continued.—He contended that much benefit had been effected by the assembly of Jamaica, within a recent time, under the wise and temperate administration of his noble friend behind him. Equal rights had been given to free people of colour, slave testimony had been admitted, and the severity of the criminal law mitigated. His noble friend had been enabled to effect these improvements by his moderation and temper,—qualities the very reverse of those which marked the character of his successor. He believed that he was the only person in their lordships' house who objected to assent to Mr. Canning's resolutions, and he did so, not because he was less disposed than others to abolish slavery, but from the conviction that they must be followed by measures fraught with the utmost danger, and that the result would be bloodshed and ruin. He felt surprised that the present Ministers could have given their consent to the present resolutions, because it was only last year that a minister of the Crown opposed resolutions of a similar character proposed by Mr. F. Buxton in the other House of Parliament. What was it that the people desired on this subject? They wished not to see revolution and ruin in the West Indies, but they desired to see a transition on the part of the slave from slavery to freedom, so that he might been able to work honestly and live happily. But even if the people had different views, the Government was not bound to comply with them. It was the duty of a Government not always to act in conformity with public passion; but when they found the people erring, to lead them back into the right way. The present House of Commons was more disposed to accede to whatever the Ministers of the Crown might be pleased to propose than any house that ever existed previous to the passing of the Reform Bill. It might be expected that a House Commons constituted like the present would have revolted at establishing anything like coercion in Ireland, but they had done so. For this he was far from attributing blame to that hon. house, but undoubtedly their acquiescense was a great mark of the confidence reposed in his Majesty's government by the House of Commons. Upon another occasion, too, after voting against a tax, to vote against which very many of them had been sent to Parliament, they retained this very tax, in doing which they only again trusted to the wisdom and leading of His Majesty's government. Again, they had been induced to vote a gift of 20,000,000*l.* to the West India interest, under the influence of the same government which had a short time previously proposed a loan of only 15,000,000*l.*, as not being too little to compensate this class of individuals. Notwithstanding these things, he nevertheless believed that the House of Commons would have been ready, had His Majesty's government thought proper to propose it to them, to accede to any rational measure that might be submitted to them in the spirit of the resolutions of 1823, and both houses might thus have been in a position gratifying to themselves and to the people of the country, from being assured that they had done nothing injurious to the manufactures, commerce, or navigation of the empire. The noble lords opposite had said that this question was surrounded by many difficulties. True; but were none of these difficulties attributable to themselves? Did they not recollect the resolutions of the 15th of April, 1831—the threat of imposing duties?—and did they not recollect that they had acted upon this, which had never been confirmed by Parliament, and a threat which was so imprudent that it ought never to have been uttered? He would ask, did not these imprudeut speches lead to great alarm, and, he would admit to great intemperance also? And was it not this which had made the colonial legislature assume a tone which otherwise they never would have done? And then the noble earl (Ripon) opposite, issued his orders in council; but as that noble lord was no longer in the Colonial Department, he would not speak further of his conduct. These orders were rejected and repudiated by all the legislatures, and though he would not enter fully into this point, he must say that there was in some of them such absurdity and inconsistency as rendered it impossible for these assemblies to abide by them; and upon the whole he considered the conduct of His Majesty's government upon this subject such as could not enter into the mind of any statesman. His noble friend near him had urged upon the noble earl at the head of the government the expediency of not legislating on this question during the present year, and he trusted that his noble friend's prudent and temperate remonstrance would have its due effect. He did, indeed, dread the experiment of legislating for independent legislatures, and that, setting aside what was impracticable, we should leave something to the knowledge and discretion of those who had most knowledge as well as most interest in the subject. Let the various legislatures at least have some choice, and perhaps some of them might prefer the plan of the late noble Secretary for the Colonies to that of the present minister for that department, and choose what was the result of time and deliberation in profound, to that which was the bare work of a fortnight. As to the sum of 20,000,000*l.*, it might doubtless be a very good compensation for the West India proprietors, but where was the compensation for the people of England? They might suffer not only that loss but besides, an indefinite loss in their commerce, their manufactures, and their shipping. Year after year, for the last twenty years, had Parliament been told that the only way to relieve the West Indians was by lowering the duties upon their produce, and that this was likely to become necessary on acount of the difficulty of their sugar cultivation, and the probability of its ceasing in many cases altogether. He wished that their lordships should proceed on the resolutions of 1823—that slavery should be gradually abolished by improving the condition of the slaves; for he wished to avoid the loss now calculated on by the noble lords opposite. He knew very well that compensation could never be entirely made by reduction of duties; but had we acted on the resolutions of 1823, we should have been able to combine, to a great degree, the relief of the planters with that of the people of England. But how was this now to be provided for? Although the government must have been aware of the great expenses they were about to incur, they had thrown away all the surplus of revenue which might have assisted to meet them. The expenses of stipendiary magistrates and police, and schools, now proposed, would be enormous, yet the necessary funds were thrown away in the reduction of duties, which the public did not care for, and instead of the house tax, which might have been put an end to. Yet those duties were thrown away, and 20,000,000*l.* were to be given, and should we have a bad harvest, the additional loss would be also great. Our difficulty was at present a financial one, and yet could any one say that fresh duties to the amount of 1,300,000*l.* or 1,400,000*l.* could be laid on without exciting the feelings of the people? The noble lords opposite knew that this must be the result; and even could they succeed, by any majority, however large, in voting such sums, yet they could not do so without raising feelings in the people perhaps attended with the utmost danger. And for what were they to do all this—for the cause of humanity? No such thing; for if the effect of this measure were to put an end to slavery in our possessions, it must produce in other slave colonies cruelties infinitely greater than had ever occurred in ours. This would be plain to any one who looked to the other sugar markets of the world. We might, it was true, say we washed ours; but if we created such a state of things that this must be the result, then did we continue at least equally guilty. Then it would be said that there was a great loss of life from the cultivation of sugar, but if Mr. Irving's calculations were looked to, it would be seen that the loss of life was not owing to the sugar cultivation. The necessary consequence of the repeal of the laws as they now stood would be to the negroes and unprotected infancy, and idle and perhaps profligate maturity, an a comfortless old age, instead of the benefits they now enjoyed. With these views, he could not agree to any of the present resolutions except the last. He was quite willing to provide for the education of the negroes, and also to establish stipendiary magistrates and the police mentioned. Mr. Buxton, who had been last year examined before their lordships' committee, had declared that the establishment of such a magistracy was absolutely necessary before the emancipation of the slaves. In the present measure he saw certain loss, little hope of future tranquillity, and still less of benefit to our manufactures, our commerce, and our navigation. In not agreeing to the resolutions he might be blind, and he could then only hope that the noble earl at the head of the government might be well grounded in the confidence which he seemed at present to have in their result.

The Lord Chancellor then rose and saidhe would detain the house with a few, and but a very few, observations on the extraordinary speech of the noble lord who had just sat down—extraordinary he would say, not for the talent displayed, for that was always exhibited by the noble baron, but nevertheless startling, for, indeed, anything more startling than the concluding observations of the noble lord he had never heard either in that or any other assembly. Startling he would however repeat was the speech of the noble lord, although sound he was in some of his comments, and nimble he could not be denied to be in his movements to escape from his own contradictions as they were detected and exposed and the speech was rendered doubly extraordinary by the topics which the noble lord had selected both for censure and for panegyric. As for the panegyric upon slavery and the colonial legislature, he would not then enter upon them, nor would he disparage the conduct of those bodies, for he agreed with the noble earl in thinking that this was not a time for making disagreeable remarks, or for calling up galling recollections which might impede the great work they were engaged in—nay, he would go farther, and say that to carry that work to its conclusion, they must have co-operators not only in this country but in the West Indies. He would then resist whatever desire he might feel to remark on one of these topics, although he had been invited, indeed almost dragged, into the subject by the noble baron, because his (the Lord Chancellor's) great and primacy object was to leave all untouched that ought to be forgotten. But to hear the noble lord declare that the present measure was only to cause the negroes an unprotected infancy, a profligate maturity, and a comfortless old age—to hear too their present condition contrasted with the miseries of liberty ("hear" and a laugh) was rather too much. Good God! were they there to listen to this, and he would ask were they to extend their hope of favour with their conntrymen by hearing noble lords pronounce panegyrics upon slavery? (Hear, hear.) The noble baron had declared that he alone in that house had opposed in 1825 their adoption of the resolutions of 1823, and he further stated that all the present evil had proceeded from that source, as well as his conviction that the passing of those resolutions, must ultimately lead to this point. Why then, if that were he was sure of the noble baron's vote for these resolutions, because his only argument against them was that the resolutions of 1823 must lead to the present result, and this he said had been his reason for standing out alone against them upon that occasion. With that view at that period, was it consistent in the noble lord to oppose such resolutions? but it was equally inconsistent in him, now that we stood on the brink of that precipice which he had prophesied, at this moment to oppose what on his own showing must have been the result of the resolutions of 1823. True it was, then, that the present measures were the result of those of 1823; but surely their lordships would not stop now, after a lapse of 10 years, however little might have been done in them which he would not then characterise as blameable or the reverse; but the consequence of so little having been done was the measures they were now about; at the same time it could not be said those measures were had recourse to by the mother country until after repeated denunciations and warnings to the colonies. The noble baron (Ellenborough) had complained of want of information with respect to the financial details of the present measure, and that he did not know where the 20,000,000*l.* spoken of was to be obtained. He (the Lord Chancellor) did not think that his noble friend who introduced this subject, or the noble earl at the head of the government, could properly enter into financial points before they were arranged by the other house, to which they properly belonged, and he did not understand that anything of the kind had yet ever come before that assembly. The noble baron might see that the resolutions simply that a sum af 20,000,000*l.* was to be placed at the disposal of His Majesty's government for a certain purpose, and more than that, in the present stage, it was not proper to go into. The noble baron had also said that it was too much to venture upon an experiment on the result of which the noble earl at the head of the government had only a faint hope, while his noble friend had really described his hope as one "almost amounting to confidence." The noble baron, however, finding himself corrected, had said that he was of a different opinion; that) far from being sanguine, he had no confidence in the result. The noble lord was right to argue thus, if such was his belief; but sure he was that the noble baron was, as well as himself, of the opinion, that if the miserable state of slavery were put an end to, it would be better, not only for the character but for the interests of the nation. (Hear, hear.) The gloomy anticipations indulged in by the noble baron and the noble duke (of Wellington) on the ground that the slaves when set at liberty would not work, did not, in his opinion, rest upon a good foundation. It was well known at present that some kinds of work the negroes constantly laboured in, and in several islands there was proof of these free blacks working, and submitting to as good regulations, and being as industrious, as if they had never been under the lash, or enjoyed the benefit of slavery. It was however said, that they would not submit to sugar labour; but upon this point there was the evidence of as hon. and gallant officer (Admiral Fleming,) a gentleman well acquainted with the interior of the countries where he was stationed, and this gentleman's evidence showed, that both in Cuba and Colombia sugar was cultivated by free labourers. Further, he would ask, was it not well known, for more than half a century, that the Dutch planters in Guiana had uniformly prefe[illegible] task work with th[illegible] most profitab[illegible] which prove[illegible] greater qu[illegible] lash and t[illegible] in the pr[illegible] all other[illegible] ed in his [illegible] and coffe[illegible] wages wh[illegible] other spe[illegible] from the [illegible] slaves the[illegible] than othe[illegible] quate wage[illegible] Then the [illegible] —of wages[illegible] might in repl[illegible] were, he woul[illegible] or cultivated [illegible] free negroes [illegible] run, that t[illegible] cheapest. H[illegible] fore he proce[illegible] the noble D[illegible] must accrue[illegible] He, in the fi[illegible] would be this[illegible] that the sugar[illegible] a certain exte[illegible] to suppose th[illegible] years as the [illegible] to give comp[illegible] would not be [illegible] space of time t[illegible] one-fourth or[illegible] from that wo[illegible] merchant, bu[illegible]

* Should be 350, official and paid distribution inclusive.—Ed. Cal. Courier.

to payall. It might be also asked, but where is that sugar to come from? There might be an increase of production in some of the other sugar colonies; but this would have nothing to do with the slave trade, but of course this increase, although probable, was not to be reckoned upon positively. However, if this were not likely to take place, why was there a protective duty of 8s. per cwt. upon slave sugar? (Hear, hear.) The people of England paid, if his noble friend's calculations were correct, 1,600,000*l.* annually for this protection to slave sugar; but at all events, they paid more in this way than any defalcation resulting from the present measure would amount to. He was, unfortunately, old enough to recollect the discussions on the question of the slave emancipation, and there were quite as many gloomy anticipations upon that account as there existed at present from the projected negro emancipation. They were then, as now, told, "Look to so many thousand tons of shipping; look to so many thousands of seamen engaged in navigating the worst coast in the world for disease, and therefore calculated to be the best nursery for the navy; and look to the effect that the stopping of this traffic will have on your trade." No doubt this traffic was a favourite, as the colonies were with the legislature; it was also, as slavery now is, eulogized; but, nevertheless, he had lived to see an end put to it by that government of which his noble friend (Earl Grey) was at the time the head in the House of Commons; and not merely was it put an end to by the government, but by the friends of humanity throughout the country, led by that venerable advocate of all that was good, Mr. Wilberforce, who, he was glad, had lived to see the present day, as well as the time when the justice and feeling of the people of England were roused, and put an end to a traffic which, as he had said, suffered its termination to the undoubted instrumentality of his noble friend at the head of the government. Not only was an end put to it, but just punishment was denounced against whoever should carry it on, and it was declared that any man should be hanged by the neck till he was dead for that which had just before been pronounced essential for the maintenance of our commerce, our manufactures, and our navigation, and which reasoners of the same class had prophecied they would never survive; and he hoped that we should live to see the day when the existence of slavery would be spoken of as we now spoke of the "accursed African slave trade." (Hear, hear.) The noble baron had said he was sorry we did not rest the question on higher ground than that of policy, and the fact was, that it was rested upon much higher ground, but it was also consistent with the soundest and best policy, and not merely with that, but with humanity and justice, and upon this treble title did this measure rest, which would case the owner of the slave from the weight of such unjust property, and also release the character of the nation from a stain which, while slavery existed, must always disfigure it. It had been alleged that sufficient was not done to conciliate the legislatures of the colonies, but now they were left a most happy power, which he hoped would conciliate them, —the power to shorten the time of their fellow-creatures' bondage, and to this conciliation he hoped they would respond. And now upon another point. Whatever was the popularity of that house, and whatever was the respect entertained for it by the people of the country, which he would not then stop to discuss, surely that popularity and that respect the elaborate vituperation of the other house of Parliament, by any member of their lordship's house could not, by any means, extend; and yet the noble baron had indulged in language with regard to the proceedings of the House of Commons which would have been much better dispensed with. He (the Lord Chancellor) would say, and he would repeat it with a confidence that could not be shaken, that a more honest, a more upright, and a more independent House of Commons than the present, had never been elected to watch over the interests of a great and a free people. Their lordships, by cordially co-operating with that House of Commons in forwarding the great measure before them would be confidently repeated, insure themselves the love, gratitude, and respect of the country.

Lord Ellenborough denied in the most emphatic terms having intended any reflection whatever on the House of Commons, far less "the elaborate vituperation" asserted by the learned lord. (Hear.)

Lord Wynford had little to add to the forcible statement of his noble friend (Ellenborough.) The opponents to the present measure were not the advocates of slavery, nor the opponents of its total abolition, but of the manner in which ministers proposed to effect it. He objected to the present scheme, because it was uncertain as a means to the end they all had in view,—the abolitinu of slavery; and because it was certain to injure the navigation and commerce of the country while it would promote the navigation and commerce foreign powers, particularly America. He denied that the local legislatures had done nothing towards carrying the resolutions of 1823 into practical effect; the evidence adduced to show that they had not done so was on the face of it partial and one-sided: and he maintained that it would be unwise for Parliament to interfere with the local legislatures in carrying the present resolutions into effect. The learned lord urged these points at some length.

The Earl of Ripon begged leave to remind the noble Duke (of Wellington) that the order in council issued by him (Lord Ripon) in 1831, and which the noble duke had treated with so much ridicule, was a mere copy in the ridiculed parts of the order of 1824, to which the noble duke himself was a party. (Hear.)

The resolutions were then agreed to *seriatim* and unanimously; the amendment of the Duke of Wellington on the 5th (the education) resolution to the effect of omitting the words "on liberal and comprehensive principles," being, according to agreement with ministers, adopted.

Adjourned till Thursday next.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.

COBBETT *vs.* "THE TIMES".

Sir J. Scarlett's speech. The declaration stated that the defendants, or, in other words, that *The Times*, had published the libel that he was an uncertificated bankrupt. Now, he Sir James Scarlett, denied that *The Times*, had published any such statement; it had only stated that such a fact was hinted, by another paper. The words were—"It is hinted, that as Cobbett is an uncertificated bankrupt, he cannot sit in the House of Commons," and then it gave the name of the paper from which the words were taken—the *Leeds Intelligencer*. Now, the ordinary and plain reading of this passage was this—The *Leeds Intelligencer* hints, or states that it is hinted, that Mr. Cobbett, being an uncertificated bankrupt, could not take his seat in the House of Commons. Suppose that he (Sir J. Scarlett) were to meet any of the gentlemen, whom he then addressed, and to state to them the nature of the hint given by the Leeds paper, would any of them consider that he would thus be guilty of uttering a libel?* He was sure there was not one of them who would put that construction upon it. Let them, then, apply this reasoning to the case before them. The editor of *The Times* did not say "Mr. Cobbett is an uncertificated bankrupt and cannot take his seat;" he merely described what was stated in another paper, and without any comment of his own. He would put it to the common sense of the jury whether this was such a publication as was alleged in the plaintiff's declaration,—namely, that the *Times* did publish the statement that he was a bankrupt. A man might be wrong in repeating such a statement, but he could not be guilty of a libel in merely stating what another party had stated. If he could make out to the satisfaction of the jury that the plaintiff had failed in proving that part of his declaration, he thought he should be clearly entitled to their verdict. The declaration stated that the editor of *The Times*, with a view to injure his character as a member of Parliament, did publish, &c. Now, it was not proved that *The Times* had ever made any such assertion; it merely stated that such an assertion was made by another paper. If the jury believed this—and on the face of the thing it was clear—the paragraph itself stating the source from which it was taken—if, he repeated, they believed this, they must find a verdict for the defendants; but should they be of a different opinion, then came the question of what damages they thought the plaintiff entitled to. On this part of the case he would address a few words to the jury, and they should be very few. His learned friend had felt it necessary to offer some apology for the plaintiff's having brought this action, observing that this was the first time the plaintiff had, during a public life of nearly 50 years, come into a court of justice to complain of an attack on his private character, that if the attack had been on his public character he would have defended himself with his pen, as he had on every occasion. That might be very well to state, but it would have been as well to have acted on the principle of that statement. How was it an attack, he would ask, on the plaintiff's private character? Was there any thing immoral implied in the statement that a man had not got his certificate? He should have thought it a worse imputation on a man's morality to say that he had not paid a penny in the pound on his dividend. But where was the necessity of the plaintiff's coming to a court of justice for redress who had such ample means of redress at his own disposal,—a writer who in his weekly publication could write down or raise up the greatest or the least in the land at his pleasure? Why not make an appeal to the press to show the fallacy of the accusation brought against him? What would have been more easy than to have published in his *Register* an address to his constituents, calling their attention to the charge? All that it would have been necessary for him to do was to say, "My friends and fellow-countrymen, that low and insignificant paper, the *Leeds Intelligencer*, has insinuated that I am an uncertificated bankrupt. The whole of the imputation is a villanous falsehood." If he had done that, there was not one of his constituents who would not have believed him. Why, then, he asked, if his object was to set himself right in the opinion of his constituents and of the public, should such a man have come into a court of justice,—a man whose works were so voluminous and of such extensive circulation as to fill the world,—a man who had written with more point and force than any other public writer since the days of Dean Swift, who had written more in attacking other public men than any other living author. Was it, he repeated, fair for such a man to come in and complain of an attack on him in a public journal? It was well asked by a poet of old, "*Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione querentes?*" The Gracchi were sad fellows for fomenting sedition in ancient Rome, and it was natural to express surprise that they of all men should complain of demagogues. He might give an idiomatic translation of the line, and ask who could endure to hear Mr. Cobbett bringing his action for libel? (A laugh.) With the power which he possessed, it was absurd to seek redress by the tedious process of the law, when he might have obtained it himself, and by his own pen, at a much more easy and a much less expensive rate than that of a lawsuit. What could be more easy for him than to say in his next *Register*, "The bloody old *Times* is at its dirty work again." (A laugh.) Or why not put into his *Register* some such words as these—"Fanny Wraight and Anna Brodie have been the publishers and authoresses, or at least the principal ones, of the vile old *Times* newspaper, in which these two she bullies (a laugh) have abused me in terms far more foul than people usually get abused by common street-walkers," "These two blackguard women are a disgrace to their sex—foultongued hags." (Laughter.) Language such as this was pointed and forcible, and might have been used with great effect by the hon. plaintiff with much greater chance of vindicating his character than he could expect from an appeal to a court, or why could he not resort—for there was within his reach an inexhaustible mine of such select phrases—to some such language as this:—"These infamous blackguards." (the proprietors of *The Times*) "have been fighting under the petticoats of these two impudent women" (laughter): or thus—"When women quit the behaviour of their sex, and behave like bullying men, they are to be treated like bullies, and kicked down stairs? (Loud laughter.) All these passages were to be found in Mr. Cobbett's *Register*. Was it not, he repeated, a waste of time and money, for a man of such refined taste,—of one who had such a command of the beauties of the English language,—such powerful means of defending himself,—to bring two ladies into court in an action for libel, when he might have obtained his remedy at a much easier rate? When the report of the speech of his learned friend Mr. Phillips should appear in the next number of the *Register*, to which it would be both ornamental and useful, for it would tend to increase its sale, there was no doubt that it would be accompanied with such strong and forcible language as he had just quoted; but the pity was that the great writer of the age had not confined his defence to his own resources, without drawing on those of his learned friend on this occasion. In the next *Register* there would be a flourish about the cause for which this action was brought. It would no doubt be said that it was brought—for what? Not for saying that he had not paid any dividend, but that being a bankrupt he had not obtained his certificate, and what was the effect complained of? That it would tend to ruin his trade. What! That trade which the first witness, who had acted as the hon. member's bottle-holder during his course of itinerant lectures in the country, declared had been so great that a woman was left to look after the shop during the absence of its master. But what said the other witness at to this trade? The jury would remember that he (Sir J. Scarlett) had asked to look at the memorandum of the amount of the sale to the house of Simpkin and Marshall, and it appeared from it that, in the month after the publication of the alleged libel, the sale had been greater than on any of the preceding months. His learned friend had dwelt with great force and eloquence on having a man's trade in any way touched or interfered with by any remark of the press. "Let the press but once touch a man's trade," said his learned friend, "and what follows?—irretrievable ruin." It was not, added his learned friend, the case of the plaintiff alone which was involved in this action, it was that of the jury themselves, it was that of every merchant and trader in the kingdom. The plaintiff however, it appeared, was a fortunate exception to this rule; for notwithstanding this serious interference with his trade by the press, his trade continued much the same, or was rather improved. They heard of none of his bills being protested, no diminution of his sale, the stock of books and of seeds were still disposed of, and both with equal profit. But did the jury seriously believe that the plaintiff was, or was likely to be, in any degree effected by such a paragraph as the alleged libel? It was absurd for those who had any knowledge of him to think he could be. He did not look upon the plaintiff as a common man. He was far beyond it, and deserved in every respect to be treated as above the ordinary run of men. If it were true that instead of being a bankrupt once, he had been so 50 times, it would not—it could not—affect him in the public opinion—could not move him from the ground on which he stood as a public man. Was it not an insult to his eminent talents to assert that he stood before the public as a mere bookseller and seedman?—he whose shop in Bolt-court was either closed or left in the care of a woman during his temporary absence! There was no doubt that the hon. member himself would feel greatly indignant if he were described and held up before the public merely as a common trader. No, the plaintiff stood far above the vulgar throng, and on much higher ground. He was a man into whom genius had been breathed at his birth—who did things not as ordinary men, but who, like his learned advocate on this occasion, shewed that he was able to make a great deal of a little. Cobbet a trader—or affected by anything which could be said of him as a trader!—the thing was ridiculous. He was far, far above it. To say that he could be affected in his character as a member of Parliament was equally so. What would the hon. member do if any man were to say to him (Cobbett) that he would not associate with him on the ground of having heard that he had not got his certificate as a bankrupt? Why, he would laugh in his face. He would tell him that he cared not for trade; that he owed none of his celebrity to his fame as a trader; that he was not a merchant, the owner of many ships, and largely engaged in the commerce of the world. No, he assuredly would take much higher ground, and, as an act of justice to him, he (Sir J. Scarlett) took that ground for him,—it was that of a genius who had raised himself far above the level of ordinary men by the unaided exertion of his own great powers; but to trammel down those great powers, and restrict them to the show and tedious progress of a trader, was what, he was sure, the plaintiff himself had never contemplated. No—he owed everything to genius alone, and of him it might be truly said—

——"Tendanda via est quâ me quoque possim
"Tollere humo, victorque virûm volitare per ora."

He would translate the lines for the information of the jury. The learned gentleman here gave a poetic version of the quotation, which as we could not collect distinctly, we give that of Dryden:—

"New ways I must attempt my groveling name
"To raise aloft and wing my flight to fame."

In fact, there was nothing which the plaintiff did like ordinary men. There was no topic which he had not touched in religion and politics and morals. He could equally well discuss every public question, and every side of that question. (Laughter.) Was it not a proud distinction for any public writer to be able to write and convince on one side of a question and to turn and convince on the other? (A laugh.) The hon. member possessed an inexhaustible mine of talent and information on every subject, which the labours of so many years had not worked out. He first began in America, where his *Register*, published under the title of *Peter Porcurpine*, produced him deserved fame. From thence he came to England, and set up in Pall-mall as a bookseller and publisher, under the sign of the Bible and Crown, but the fertility of his genius was so great, that he soon gave up the vending of the writings of others, in order to attend to the publication of his own. In these he had given the public such an almost infinite variety of information and opinion on every subject, that if he were even now to discontinue the active labours of his pen, he would leave an imperishable and inexhaustible store, to which his countrymen might apply on every public question, and on every side of that question. If his learned friend (Mr. Phillips) should have occasion to seek out for what might be said on both sides on any given subject of any public interest, he (Sir J. Scarlett) could refer him at once to an inexhaustible store of such opinions: for instance, if he should have occasion to refer or make an allusion to the Royal Family, he would find such a passage as the following:—"As to any part of the Royal Family, what a shame is it to insinuate that I have ever endeavoured to excite the hatred of the people against them. I have avoided everything having such a tendency." Now came the other side of the same question:—"A beggar may be an Englishman whereas the Guelphs have not a drop of English blood in their veins, except that which they may have derived from the taxes under which the people groan." (A laugh.)

Mr. Phillips said that his learned friend was quoting a printed work. He wished to know if he intended to put it in as evidence.

Sir J. Scarlett said he was reading these extracts as part of his speech. The jury would observe the happy consistency there was in these two passages. The same honourable feeling was preserved in those which he would next read:—"I have faithfully and zealously served, honoured, and obeyed His Majesty, and if it should please God to deprive us of his inestimable life, though 15,000,000 of people would be plunged into the deepest sorrow, no one living would mourn more severely than myself." Now the other side of the picture:—"It is very degrading to us that we should suffer ourselves to be plundered by this German crew. The Princess Charlotte is a fat coarse-featured young woman, with thick lips, and white-looking eyes. What a shame to see a people like this truckling at the feet of these contemptible creatures." (Laughter.) Now, supposing that he wished to speak of the memory of a lamented public man, of the late Sir S. Romilly, for instance, he need only apply to the inexhaustible mine already alluded to,—where he would find these words—"Sir Samuel Romilly is allowed, on all hands, to be the most able lawyer in England, and a man of spotless reputation." Well, his learned friend, if he were disposed to take the other side of the question and say something to the prejudice of that good and great man which he was sure he was not, might find ready to his hand such a passage as this—"The death of this unfortunate lawyer seems to have puzzled exceedingly the swarm of canters of whom he was the great leader." (Much laughter.) Then (supposing the dialogue to go on) he (Sir J. Scarlett) might add—"I look upon Sir Samuel Romilly as having done more service to his country than all our Generals in Spain and Portugal have done since the beginning of the war." To which the reply was ready from the same rich mine:—"What need we to care about the death of Romilly—a man whose life was of no consequence to the country, whose talents were of no use to us, and about whom such a loud howl has been set up?" (Renewed laughter.) Then again, suppose he wished to speak of another worthy friend, a public man,—he might find such words as these—"No man doubts the integrity of Sir Francis Burdett." To which the reply was ready—"The word of Sir Francis Burdett is not worth a straw." (Continued laughter.) To this it might be rejoined—"Sir Francis Burdett has never deviated from the path of political rectitude. Learned, eloquent, and sober, he is a most formidable foe to corruption. On his integrity, his courage, and his ability, we have all a firm reliance. He has devoted his life to the liberties of his country." But the surrejoinder would be instantly supplied to this effect—"To reason with such a man as Burdett would be absurd. He must be combated with weapons very different from a pen. We abhor the principles and conduct of the man, we detest and loathe him; we would trample upon him for his false, base, and insolent assertion respecting our Sovereign." (Laughter). These consistent opinions might be enough as to one and the same individual and from the same pen, but they were wound up by two others in the same consistent strain—"Sir F Burdett is the least conceited man I ever saw." "The conceit of the Baronet is intolerable." (Loud laughter.) Suppose a man were to seek for an authority to show the friendly feeling which existed in the country towards the hon. Baronet, he might at once find it in such words as these—"We feel that Sir Francis Burdett is our best friend. We participate in his principles; we rely on his talents and integrity." But the same authority furnished the ready answer—"The Baronet is hated by the few, and despised by the many. Towards him not one single soul in the country has a friendly feeling." (Continued laughter.) Now he must say that with such power as Mr. Cobbett possesssd of writing equally well at each side of every public question, it was too much for him to come there, and seek the aid of a jury to redress such an attack as that of which he now complained. But if he (Sir J. Scarlett) or his learned friend were to look out for select passengers in the praise or censure of a nation, they had them at hand from the same authentic source. Thus on the one hand, it might be said, "The Americans are the least criminal people in the whole world." To this the simple answer was, "The Americans are the most unprincipled people in the whole world." (Loud laughter.) But then he who would praise the nation might say, "I owe great gratitude to this sensible and brave people, the Americans, and to their wise, gentle, and just Government, for having preserved from the fangs of despotism one spot of the globe." The answer was a happy illustration of political consistency, and of personal gratitude. It was, "I know of no cause in which my life would be lost with so little regret on my part as in demolishing the towns of America, and in burying their unprincipled inhabitants under the rubbish." (Renewed laughter.) On the subject of the public government of a nation, if one was curious to know the opinion of a man of eminent talent and a close observer of human nature, who had passed many years in the country, he might find it thus briefly and pithily stated,—"America is well governed, and so happy are the people, that there is no misery in the land. There are not as many crimes committed there in a year as are committed in England in one week, or perhaps one day." "The Government of America is one of the very worst in the world. There is no such thing as real liberty in the country. There people are the most profligately dishonest that I have ever heard described." (Renewed laughter.) The jury would thus perceive that in this rich mine they had an inexhaustible fund of able information applicable to all practical purposes. He would only cite one or two more. The plaintiff was known to have published, amongst his voluminous works, one which was distinguished by peculiar vigour and force, *The Life of Thomas Paine.*

Mr Phillips here observed that his learned friend was misinformed. He was assured that that work was not written by Mr. Cobbett.

Sir J, Scarlett had it on what he considered good authority that it was.

Mr. Phillips assured his learned friend that he was mistaken Mr. Cobbett had not written the life of Paine. Perhaps it was the attorney who——

Mr. Platt (the solicitor) rose, and with much apparent earnestness disavowed being the author. (Much laughter.)

Sir J. Scarlett said that many years ago the work was put into his hands in court by one of the ablest men that had ever practised in it,—he meant his lamented friend the late Lord Erskine, who had assured him that it was the work of Mr. Cobbett, and up to the present day he had not seen a contradiction to the statement. However, he would not urge the matter now. The opinions he was about to quote did not lose any of their force and consistency by the fact of Mr. Cobbett's not being the author of the life of Paine. They were to this effect:—"The memory of that able writer and profound politician, Thomas Paine, is calumniated by all the corrupt, the foolish, and the ungrateful" "To Paine I bequeath a strong hempen collar, as the only legacy that is worthy of him, as well as best adapted to render his death as infamous as his life." (Laughter.) Again, "In no part of the *Age of Reason* does Paine speak in terms of impious irreverence of God; he praises God, and calls upon his readers to reverence his name! and this, too, in a strain of eloquence the equal of which I never met with in any sermon." "The *Age of Reason* is as despicable as its author. The wretch has all his life been employed in leading fools astray from their duty. His religion is of a piece with his politics—one inculcates the right of revolting against Government, and the other against God." (A laugh.) "Though Thomas Paine was no Christian, he was no blasphemer; he offers no indignity unto God himself." "Paine was a cruel, treacherous, and blasphemous ruffian. He was a traitor; and a traitor is the foulest upon earth." (Laughter.) But he would not detain the jury by culling any more of these beauties, which, curious as they were, he feared had already fatigued their attention. He had already stated his object in adverting to them—to show the great power which the plaintiff possessed of doing himself justice if he felt aggrieved. Indeed, he felt ashamed that a man of the plaintiff's eminent ability, a public writer of the highest class a member of Parliament, who was, in a short month after taking his seat, to set the nation to rights, should have thought it necessary to bring an action for a matter on which he could have set himself to rights by a more ready and more effectual course. He would again ask the jury what had the plaintiff suffered from this attack, supposing it had been made by the defendants? He had not suffered in his trade, that was proved beyond doubt; he had not suffered in his character as a public man, for his character did not depend on books or garden seeds. His character depended on the public fame which he had already earned, and which would remain when the present action should be forgotten. But the two important points to which he wished to recall the attention of the jury were—first, that a mere statement that another paper had expressed an opinion (no matter whether that opinion was a libel or not) was not a publication of that libel by *The Times*. If the jury went with him in that view of it, they would find a verdict for the defendants; but if they should differ from him on that point, then came the question of damages, and he repeated that, no injury having been proved, merely nominal damages would satisfy the justice of the case. Indeed, it would be paying a bad compliment to the character of the plaintiff to say that it could be in any degree affected by such a statement. It could not be in any degree prejudiced by it, considering that (as he was now informed) a controversy had been going on between the plaintiff and *The Times*. He (Sir J. Scarlett), not being much in that habit of reading newspapers, had been under the notion that the plaintiff and *The Times* were at the same side of the question—that they were both in the same boat, but he now found that otherwise, and that they were quite opposed, and that a paper war had for some time been carried on between them. If that was the case, let them decide it between themselves. Let the plaintiff, in his *Register*, now and then call them "the b——y old *Times*," and let *The Times* take an occasional opportunity of telling the plaintiff that they did not admire him or his opinions. In a word, let them settle the matter as they best could between them. But he was sure that the jury would best consult the character of the plaintiff, and the real justice of the case by dismissing it altogether, or by giving at best, nominal damages.—*Times, June 29.*

THE LAST PROJECT.

An ingenious and laborious Spaniard has published a plan for discharging the National Debt—at least so much of it as he considers decidedly injurious to the industry of the country. By a patient, extensive, and, whatever we may think of the probable correctness of such calculations, we are bound to say a most curious inquiry into the capital, &c. of the empire, he assumes the private property of Great Britain and Ireland to be 3,575,700,000*l.*; that of India and the Colonies 1,833,068,946*l.*; giving a total of 5,408,768,946*l.* To redeem five hundred millions of Debt (the amount he thinks it advisable to cancel), he would levy a tax of 9¼ per cent. upon all this capital or property, where it exceeded 30*l.*; and a similar tax upon all incomes derived from professional exertions, or any "employment whatsoever, the wages of labourers excepted." The amount to be raised by eight instalments, payable in two years. The interest saved on the Debt, cancelled by the proceeds of each quarterly instalment, to be applied to the remission of certain taxes, which he enumerates. We may observe *en passant*, that he has not made the most judicious selection, and that the duty on Seaborne Coals is virtually abolished already.

This scheme is possible, yet impracticable. Supposing his calculations to be correct (and though somewhat exaggerated, we think them not very far from such correctness as calculations of this kind can reach), and assuming that the people who are to pay were firmly convinced of the necessity for the payment, there is nothing to prevent the execution of the scheme by a vigorous and efficient Government—at all events, if the instalments were spread over a longer period of time. But are the people of Great Britain and Ireland prepared to sell or mortgage one tenth of their property to effect such an object? Or if their consent were obtained, what is to be done with the Colonies and India? We can make allowances for a Spaniard's notions of colonial government, for they doubtless jump with those of a quaint old pamphleteer, who considered that Ireland and the Colonies might be likened to a milch cow, whose nature it was first to be pastured and then milked. Englishmen, however, must remember, that an attempt to levy a very moderate tax on the Colonies for general purposes, gave raise to the American war; and they will see all the difficulties of imposing a tithe upon the capital of Hindostan, in order to pay a debt whose very nature could not be comprehended by the great majority of its inhabitants.

It were absurd to deny that the pressure of the Debt upon the productive powers of the country is very heavy. But we do not upon this point partake of the gloomy forebodings of PABLO PEBRER; neither can we agree with his exaggerated notion, that, in order to pay a pound into the Exchequer, three at least must be taken from the people. Nor, if we thought the Debt much more oppressive to industry than we conceive it to be, should we think it advisable to reduce it by such strong measures. A reduction in the annual charge has been effected since the peace, chiefly by reducing the rate of interest; and this mode of proceeding is still upon the cards. About one seventh of the Debt, or nearly four millions of the annual dividends, is in *terminable* annuities. The Dead weight—quite as mischievous as any debt can be—amounts to nearly seven millions. Here—without making any addition to the burdens of the people—exist the means of eventually forming a very large *bonâ fide* sinking-fund. Nor, if our system of taxation were once placed upon a sound and simple basis, would there be any objection to apply the surplus revenue that such a fiscal reform would unquestionably produce, to the paying off a portion of the Exchequer Bills, and the conversion of the present Funded Debt into terminable annuities. There are, moreover, the Crown Lands, all of which not set apart for public purposes might be exchanged with the holders of Stock, as we suggested in our Supplement on Taxation. But these are projects for hereafter. The more urgent measures are to free industry from the taxes which directly oppress it; and, by allowing a free importation of food, and relaxing the prohibitions, protections, and monopolies of our present commercial system, to open up new fields for the employment of capital. But the most pressing measure of all is, by a display of statesmanlike ability in the Ministry, and of honesty in the Commons House of Parliament, to restore that confidence in the public mind, the want of which is inducing a general stagnation in all branches of industry, and a general dissatisfaction in all classes of men, far more likely to cause the destruction of an empire than even the amount of our Debt and the pressure of our taxation, however large may be the one or however severe the other.—*Spectator, May* 18.

REFORMED HOUSE OF COMMONS.

If the public could nightly see all that passes within our walls, I fear the reverence now so rife towards our respected selves would be wofully diminished. But the useful press, that immaculate instrument of rule or misrule, puts a fair gloss over every thing that occurs, and preserves an appearance of decorum and common sense. to which, I regret to say, the reality can lay no claim. I have often seen strangers, admitted for the first time within our sacred precincts, utterly astounded by the bear-garden presented to them. Inspired with awe at the great names, and the long speeches printed in the close columns of the morning newspapers, they had come down to the ...tual theatre of all this glory, with hearts ...ing with excitement, and a species of reve... respect marked in their whole demeanour: Their first gaze is invariably one of mute astonishment.

The Speaker's fiat with difficulty obtained, the pass word, "Permission," given, they are directed by the peremptory official to take a seat under the gallery. At length quietly seated, their attention is riveted to the scene before them: and assuredly such a scene has seldom been known in any other civilized land. A small, ill-conditioned room, with a high backed chair and green table on the floor, with benches rising on each side, is the House of Commons. The Speaker, with his full-blown wig and flowing gown, occupies the chair, three clerks in wigs sit at his feet; and around and about, overhead in the galleries, on the floor, lying at full length on the benches, talking, laughing hooting, coughing, sleeping, are to be seen the members; the *elite* of this great nation in the character of legislators; and *one* unfortunate wight is amidst this strange and uncouth assembly, endeavouring, in the slang phrase, to obtain the attention of the house—in other words, is making a speech. Why, amidst, such an uproar, does he continue, is the first question of every stranger? He is talking not to the house but the newspapers,—to the country. The din and turmoil around him is the ordinary condition of our house. Were he to wait till they were attentive, he would be dumb for ever.

As this is my first appearance in the honourable house, I often ask old members, whether the reformed parliament is worse or better in point of behaviour than its predecessors. From all I can gather it is evidently worse; and the reason assigned is satisfactory. It is not, as the conservatives would assert, that the more enlarged constituency has made the representatives more vulgar: for on my knowledge, I can assert that the most rude and boisterous portion of the house are the young fry of tory nominees. I could name one or two lords of that set, who can and do emulate the gods of Drury. But in former houses there were two distinct and organized parties: these parties had well-known leaders, upon whom devolved the business of advocating and opposing the measures before the house. Every body knew this; and no one interfered with the part assigned to a given individual. The debate then went on quietly; and the house generally listened with something like attention and patience. But now there is no organization. Every body is at sea: no guides, no rulers, no leaders are acknowledged. Every one sets up for himself, speaks for himself, thinks and acts for himself. The consequence is, that fifty speakers will rise at once, all impatient to be heard; while two or three hundred are around them, impatient to be away, to parties, to the opera, &c. So confusion, riot, calls of "question, question," "bar, bar," which is uniformly pronounced ba, ba, with emphasis,—groans, and braying, are the order of the day. One member possesses the faculty of hooting like an owl, to the great disturbance of the gravity of the assembly, and evident annoyance of the Speaker.

This rude and boisterous conduct precludes the possibility of deliberation. I have heard persons state, and state it boastingly, that the minority in an English deliberative assembly could state their opinions without let or hindrance. Whatever may have been the case in the unreformed House of Commons, assuredly this is not the case in the reformed house. Nothing is permitted to be *discussed:* the opinion of the majority may be reiterated till attention tire, and all common patience be worn out, but woe unto the unlucky wight who should attempt to *argue* in the popular sense. One or two broad assertions of opposition will be permitted; but the moment any argument is attempted—any endeavour made to illustrate and prove, then come yells, and all the many means of silencing an opponent practised in the honorable house. I may make one exception to this. Mr. Grote was, as if by miracle, allowed to argue the ballot; but had his powerful, his close and cogent reasoning, been clothed in language less carefully polished and elegantly selected, he would not have been listened to. The exquisite turn of the sentences caught and tickled the ears of the ministerial benches; besides, that body was peculiarly desirons of paying court to a very powerful individual, powerful by his position, and by his knowledge and talent. They, therefore, set the fashion of silence, and Mr. Grote really accomplished his purpose of making an argumentative speech. But there are many men who have actually been scared into silence. Of these I remark Mr. Clay—a man of instructed taste; a thinking, studious, accomplished, right-minded, and peculiarly courteous gentleman; often, with all these qualities, have I seed him shrink from the ordeal of the house, and, after a vain attempt to bear up against the storm, be content to be silent. Poor Mr. Buckingham, too, has been silenced. Whether this be a loss or not I do not pretend to say; but that it is an injustice, I am bold enough to assert. If, on the other hand a silly nobleman, like poor Lord Ebrington, who cannot put two sentences together without difficulty to himself and pain to all who hear him,—if he get up and talk nonsense by the hour in favour of the notions popular in the house, he is listened to with patience. By this mode of proceeding, the language used, and thought manifested in our honourable house, are below mediocrity. In truth, with the exception of the occasion of Mr. Grote's speech on the ballot, I have never heard in that assembly one generous sentiment, or one logical and really effective argument. All has been passion, ignorance, and prejudice. Bold-facedness, however, usually gets a hearing.—*Diary of ~~an~~ M. P.—Tait's Magazine.*

RUSHS RESIDENCE AT THE COURT OF LONDON.

A ROYAL AUDIENCE.

February 12. Had my reception. A competent knowledge of the world may guide any one in the common walks of life; more especially if he carry with him the cardinal maxim of good-breeding in all countries—a wish to please and unwillingness to offend. But if, even in private society, there are rules not to be known but by experience, and if, these differ in different places, I could not feel insensible to the approach of an occasion so new. My first desire was, not to fail in the public duties of my mission. The next, to pass properly through the scenes of official and personal ceremony to which it exposed me. At the head of them, was my introduction to the Sovereign. I desired to do all that full respect required, but not more: yet—the external observances—what were they? They defy exact definition beforehand, and I had never seen them. From the restraints, too, that prevail in these spheres, lapses, if you fall into them, are little apt to be told to you; which increases your solicitude to avoid them. I had, in some of my intercourse, caught the impression, that simplicity was considered best adapted to such an introduction; also that the Prince Regent was not thought to be fond of set speeches. This was all that I could collect. But simplicity, all know, is a relative idea. Often it is attainable, in the right sense, only through the highest art.

I arrived before the hour appointed. My carriage having the *entree*, or right to the private entrance, I went through St. James's Park and got to Carlton House by the paved way, through the gardens. Even this approach was already filled. I was set down at a side-door, where stood servants in the Prince's livery. Gaining the hall, persons were seen in different costumes. Among them yeomen of the guard, with halberds. They had hats of velvet, with wreaths round them, and rosettes in their shoes. In the court-yard, which opened through the columns of the portico, bands of music were heard. Carriages, in a stream, were approaching by this access, through the double gates that separate the royal residence from the street. The company arriving this way, entered the portico, and turned off to the right. I went to the left, through a vestibule, leading to other rooms, into which none went but those having the *entree*. They consisted of cabinet ministers, the diplomatic corps, persons in chief employment about the court, and a few others, the privilege being in high esteem. Knights of the Garter appeared to have it, for I observed their insignium round the knee of several. There was the Lord Steward with his badge of office; the Lord Chamberlain with his; also, gold *stick*, and silver *stick*. The foreign ambassadors and ministers wore their national costumes; the cabinet ministers, such as we see in old portraits, with bag and sword. The Lord Chancellor, and other functionaries of the Law, had black silk gowns, with full wigs. The bishops and dignitaries of the Church, had aprons of black silk. The walls were covered with paintings. If these were historical, so were the rooms. As I looked through them, I thought of the scenes in Doddington; of the Pelhams, the Bolingbrokes, the Hillsboroughs. The Prince had not left his apartment. Half an hour went by, when Sir Robert Chester, Master of Ceremonies, said to me, that in a few minutes he would conduct me to the Prince. The Spanish Ambassador had gone in, and I was next in turn. When he came out, the Master of the Ceremonies advanced with me to the door.

Opening it, he left me. I entered alone. The Prince was standing; Lord Castlereagh by him. No one else was in the room. Holding in my hand the letter of credence, I approached, as to a private gentleman, and said, that it was "from the President of the United States, appointing me their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Royal Highness; and that I had been directed by the President to say, that I could in no way better serve the United States, or gain his approbation, than by using all my endeavours to strengthen and prolong the good understanding that happily subsisted between the two countries." The Prince took the letter, and handed it to Lord Castlereagh. He then said, that he would "ever be ready on his part to act upon the sentiments I had expressed; that I might assure the President of this, for that he sincrely desired to keep up and improve the friendly relations subsisting between the two nations, which he regarded as so much to the advantage of both." I replied, that I would not fail to do so.

The purpose of the interview seeming to be accomplished, I had supposed it would here end, and was about to withdraw; but the Prince prolonged it. He congratulated me on my arrival. He inquired for the health of Mr. Adams, and spoke of others who had preceded me in the mission, going back as far as the first Mr. Pinckney. Of him, and Mr, King, his inquiries were minute. He made others, which it gave me still more pleasure to answer—he asked if I knew the ladies from my country, then in England, who had made sueh favourable impressions naming Mrs. Patterson, and the Miss Catons. I replied that I did, and espondedto his gratifying notice of these my fair countrywomen. A few more remarks on the climate of the two countries closed the audience.

April 21. Count—called on me. He had requested an interview. After introductory words, he asked if I was aware that the English Government watched foreign ministers. I asked, how? He said, by having persons in its service. Watched them in what ways? In all ways; was I sure of my servant? did I lock up my manuscripts? did I send my letters through the post office? I said, yes, as to the two last. As to my servants, I hired them, as others did, after learning their characters. Was I sure they were not in secret pay? Not sure, I said; did he know it? Not positively; he could bring no proof; it was a business that kept proof out of sight. Had he heard any thing? I asked. No, but he had been long in London, and heard much on this subject; the Government with an outside of candour, knew how to work under ground; it thence became an adept in intrigue by lulling suspicion. But would he let me into the grounds of his suspicion in my case? what whispers were there? History enlightened us much, he said;—did not Walpole expend a million in secret-service money—had the English Government so changed since, as to be above all similar practices?

I replied that little would be gained by watching me. My Government was not one of mystery; those in its service had to act and write under the responsibility of publication at home; their secrets would thus come back to England, more fully than servants, or the post office, could detail them. Nevertheless, he rejoined, the American and Russian legations were the two most watched; he believed so, and desired to render me a service by putting me on my guard. I thanked him, but said I was slow to believe. The English Government had its faults, but not of that kind. Why not? Because it was against the genius of the Government and people; they openly debated all that they did, and printed all that they said; twenty folios would scarcely hold the matter annually sent forth by Parliament about their finances, trade, foreign relations, army, navy, every thing: into their public offices any one might go; into their barracks arsenals or any other depot. Their press was every where, ferreting out every thing. But what did all that prove? Nothing, I said, if he had special facts to make good his suspicion; but, in the absence of them, it led me towards the conclusion, that a nation so devoid of concealment in its own affairs, would be little inclined to bribe the servants of a foreign minister. What then had Walpole done with his million sterling? That was more than I could say; every Government, however open, had a secret fund: the Government of the United States had; some of Walpole's went to newspapers, we were told, which would be foolish in these days, if not in his:

I do not know that I changed the opinons of my visitant. He spoke on other subjects and left me, after having staid an hour.

These are very fair specimens of Mr. RUSH's book. The rest of the volume is not generally inferior to the extracts we have selected. There are indeed many other passages we should have been glad to admit, and many points to observe upon, had we not already occupied all the space we can devote to the work.—*Spectator, May* 18

CONVERSATIONS WITH LORD BYRON.

(By Lady Blessington. No. VIII.)

"I know not when I have been so much interested and amused," (said Byron,) as in the perusal of ——— journal: it is one of the choicest productions I ever read, and is astonishing as being written by a minor, as I find he was under age when he penned it. The most piquant vein of pleasantry runs through it; the ridicules—and they are many—of our dear compatriots are touched with the pencil of a master; but what pleases me most is, that neither the reputation of man nor woman is compromised, nor any disclosures made that could give pain. He has admirably penetrated the secret of English ennui, (continued Byron,)—a secret that is one to the English only, as I defy any foreigner, blessed with a common share of intelligence, to come in contact with them without discovering it. The English know that they are *ennuyés*, but vanity prevents their discovering that they are *ennuyeux*, and they will be little disposed te pardon the person who enlightens them on this point. ——— ought to publish this work (continued Byron), for two reasons: the first, that it will be sure to get known that he has written a piquant journal, and people will imagine it to be a malicious libel, instead of being a playful satire, as the English are prone to fancy the worst, from a consciousness of not meriting much forbearance; the second reason is, that the impartial view of their foibles, taken by a stranger who cannot be actuated by any of the little jealousies that influence the members of their own coteries, might serve to correct them, though I fear *réflexion faite*, there is not much hope of this. It is an extraordinary anomaly, (said Byron,) that people who are really naturally inclined to good, as I believe the English are, and who have the advantages of a better education than foreigners receive, should practise more ill-nature and display more heartlessness than the inhabitants of any other country. This is all the effect of the artificial state of society in England, and the exclusive system has increased the evils of it ten-fold. We accuse the French of frivolity, (continued Byron,) because they are governed by *fashion*; but this extends only to their dress, whereas the English allow it to govern their pursuits, habits, and modes of thinking and acting: in short, it is the Alpha and Omega of all they think, do, or will: their society, residences, nay, their very friends, are chosen by this criterion, and old and tried friends, wanting its stamp, are voted *de trop*. Fashion admits women of more than dubious reputations, and well-born men with none, into circles where virtue and honour, not *à-la-mode*, might find it difficult to get placed; and if (on hearing the reputation of Lady this, or Mrs. that, or rather want of reputation, canvassed over by their assosiates) you ask why they are received, you will be told it is because they are seen every where—they are the fashion.—I have known (continued Byron) men and women in London received in the first circles, who, by their birth, talents, or manners, had no one claim to such a distinction, merely because they had been seen in one or two houses, to which, by some manœuvring, they got the *entrée*; but I must add, they were not remarkable for good looks, or superiority in any way, for if they had been, it would have elicited attention to their want of other claims, and closed the doors of fashion against them. I recollect, (said Byron,) on my first entering fashionable life, being surprised at the (to me) unaccountable distinctions I saw made between ladies placed in peculiar and precisely similar situations. I have asked some of the fair leaders of fashion, 'Why do you exclude Lady ——, and admit Lady ——, as they are both in the same scrape?' With that amiable indifference to cause and effect that distinguishes the generality of your sex, the answer has invariably been, 'Oh! we admit Lady —— because all our set receive her; and exclude Lady —— because they will not.' I have pertinaciously demanded, 'Well, but you allow their claims are equal?' and the reply has been, 'Certainly;' and we believe the excluded lady to be the better of the two.' *Mais que voulez-vous?* she is not received, and the other is; it is all chance or luck; and this (continued Byron) is the state of society in London, and such the line of demarcation drawn between the pure and the impure, when, chance or luck, as Lady —— honestly owned to me, decided whether a woman lost her caste or not. I am not much of a prude, (said Byron,) but I declare that, for the general good, I think that all women who had forfeited their reputations ought to lose their places in society; but this rule ought never to admit of an exception: it becomes an injustice and hardship when it does, and loses all effect as a warning or preventive. I have known young married women, when cautioned by friends on the probability of losing caste by such or such a step, quote the examples of Lady this, or Mrs. that, who had been more imprudent, (for imprudence is the new name for guilt in England,) and yet that one saw these ladies received everywhere, and vain were precepts with such example. People may suppose (continued Byron) that I respect not morals, because unfortunately I have sometimes violated them: perhaps from this very circumstance I respect them the more, as we never value riches until our prodigality has made us feel their loss; and a lesson of prudence coming from him who had squandered thousands, would have more weight than whole pages written by one who had not personal experience: so I maintain that persons who have *erred* are most competent to point out errors. It is my respect for morals that makes me so indignant against its vile substitute, cant, with which I wage war, and this the good-natured world chooses to consider as a sign of my wickedness. We are all the creatures of circumstance, (continued Byron;) the greater part of our errors are caused,

not excused, by events and situations over which we have had little control: the world see the faults, but they see not what led to them: therefore I am always lenient to crimes that have brought their own punishment, while I am little disposed to pity those who think they atone for their own sins by exposing those of others, and add cant and hypocrisy to the catalogue of their vices. Let not a woman who has gone astray, *without detection*, affect to disdain a less fortunate, though not less culpable female. She who is unblemished should pity her who has fallen, and she whose conscience tells her she is not spotless should show forbearance; but it enrages me to see women whose conduct is, or has been, infinitely more blameable than that of the persons they denounce, affecting a prudery towards others that they had not in the hour of need for themselves. It was this forbearance towards her own sex that charmed me in Lady Melbourne: she had always some kind interpretation for every action that would admit of one, and pity or silence when aught else was impracticable.

"Lady——, beautiful and spotless herself, always struck me as wanting the pity she could so well afford. Not that I ever thought her ill-natured or spiteful; but I thought there was a certain severity in her demarcations, that her acknowledged purity rendered less necessary. Do you remember my lines in the Giaour, ending with—

No: gayer insects flittering by
Ne'er droop the wing o'er those that die;
And lovelier things have mercy shown
To every failing but their own;
And every woe a tear can claim
Except an erring sister's shame.

"These lines were suggested by the conduct I witnessed in London from woman to their erring acquaintances—a conduct that led me to draw the conclusion, that their hearts are formed of less penetrable stuff than those of men."

Byron [illegible] has not lived sufficiently long in England, and has left it at too young an age, to be able to form an impartial and just estimate of his compatriots. He was a busy actor, more than a spectator, in the circles which have given him an unfavourable impression; and his own passions were, at that period, too much excited to permit his reason to be unbiassed in the opinions he formed. In his hatred of what he calls cant and hypocrisy, he is apt to denounce as such all that has the air of severity; and which, though often painful in individual cases, is, on the whole, salutary for the general good of society. This error of Byron's proceeds from a want of actual personal observation, for which opportunity has not been afforded him, as the brief period of his residence in England, after he had arrived at an age to judge, and the active part he took in the scenes around him, allowed him not to acquire that perfect knowledge of society, manners, and customs which is necessary to correct the prejudices that a superficial acquaintance with it is so apt to engender, even in the most acute observer, but to which a powerful imagination, prompt to jump at conclusions without pausing to trace cause and effect, is still more likely to fall into. Byron sees not that much of what he calls the usages of cant and hypocrisy are the fences that protect propriety, and that they cannot be invaded without exposing what it is the interest of all to preserve. Had he been a calm looker on, instead of an impassioned actor in the drama of English fashionable life, he would probably have taken a less harsh view of all that has so much excited his ire, and felt the necessity of many of the restraints which fettered him.

"A two years' residence in Greece, with all the freedom and personal independence that a desultory rambling life admits of and gives a taste for,—in a country where civilization has so far retrograded that its wholesome laws, as well as its refinements, have disappeared, leaving license to usurp the place of liberty,—was little calculated to prepare a young man of three-and-twenty for the conventional habits and restraints of that artificial state of society which extreme civilization and refinement beget. No wonder then that it soon became irksome to him, and that, like the unbroken courser of Arabia, when taken from the deserts where he had sported in freedom, he spurned the puny meshes which ensnared him, and pined beneath the trammels that intercepted his liberty.

Byron returned to England in his twenty-third year, and left it before he had completed his twenty-eighth, soured by disappointments and rendered reckless by a sense of injuries. "He who fears not, is to be feared," says the proverb; and Byron, wincing under all the obloquy which malice and envy could inflict, felt that its utmost malignity could go no farther, and became fixed in a fearless braving of public opinion, which a false spirit of vengeance led him to indulge in, turning the genius, that could have achieved the noblest ends, into the means of accomplishing those which were unworthy of it. His attacks on the world are like the war of the Titans against the Gods,—the weapons he aims fall back on himself. He feels that he has allowed sentiments of pique to influence and deteriorate his works; and that the sublime passages in them, that now appear like gleams of sunshine flitting across the clouds that sometimes obscure the bright luminary, might have been one unbroken blaze of light, had not worldly resentment and feelings dimmed their lustre.

Talking of some one who was said to have fallen in love, "I suspect (said Byron) that he must be indebted to your country for this phrase, 'falling in love;' it is expressive and droll: they also say falling ill; and, as both are involuntary, and, in general, equally calamitous, the expressions please me. Of the two evils, the falling ill seems to me to be the least; at all events I would prefer it; for as, according to philosophers, pleasure consists in the absence of pain, the sensations of returning health (if one does recover) must be agreeable; but the recovery from love is another affair, and resembles the awaking from an agreeable dream. Hearts are often only lent, when they are supposed to be given away (continued Byron); and are the loans for which people exact the most usurious interest. When the debt is called in, the borrower, like all other debtors, feels little obligation to the lender, and, having refunded the principal, regrets the interest he has paid. You see (said Byron) that *à l' Anglaise*, I have taken a mercantile view of the tender passion; but I must add that, in closing the accounts, they are seldom fairly balanced, 'e ció sa 'l tuo dottore.' There is this difference between the Italians and others, (said Byron,) that the end of love is not with them the beginning of hatred, which certainly is, in general, the case with the English, and, I believe, the French: this may be accounted for from their having less vanity; which is also the reason why they have less ill-nature in their compositions, for vanity, being always on the *qui vive*, upon arms, ready to resent the least offence offered to it, precludes good temper."

asked Byron if his partiality for the Italians did not induce him to overlook other and obvious reasons for their not beginning to hate when they ceased to love: first, the attachments were of such long duration that age arrived to quell angry feelings, and the gradations were so slow from the first sigh of love to the yawn of expiring affection, as to be almost imperceptible to the parties; and the system of domesticating in Italy established a habit that rendered them necessary to each other. Then the slavery of *serventism*, the jealousies, carried to an extent that is unknown in England, and which exists longer than the passion that supposed to excite, if not excuse, them, may tend to reconcile lovers to the exchange of friendship for love; and, rejoicing in their recovered liberty, they are more disposed to indulge feelings of complacency than hatred.

Byron said, "Whatever may be the cause, they have reason to rejoice in the effect; and one is never afraid in Italy of inviting people together who have been known to have once had warmer feelings than friendship towards each other, as is the case in England, where, if persons under such circumstances were to meet, angry glances and a careful avoidance of civility would mark their kind sentiments towards each other."—*New Monthly Magazine for June.*

DANDO.

The oyster season has terminated—scarce a shell remains to mark where the "natives" have been—and yet no adequate commemoration has appeared of an individual who was fully entitled to have received such a tribute at the commencement of that season—I mean the late Mr. Dando. That extraordinary character was more intimately connected with the oyster-market (in the quality of a consumer) than any man breathing. He discussed, indeed, the pretensions of the whole testaceous tribe with the most astonishing capacity—but in oysters he was pre-eminent; and his very life and being may be said to have been, in great degree, *ostreaceous*. Thus identified with a curious and highly-admired class of the animal kingdom, is it not marvellous that his memory should not, by some one of the numerous degustators of oysters with whom our capital abounds, have been honoured with a suitable record? Nay, when we pass from this particular accomplishment, and consider his general powers—when we remember his range of appetite through the whole cibarious system—his unfailing faculty of digestion, (or *assimilation*, as I believe it is dietetically called,) and his incalculable resources of non-payment—our surprise at the cold oblivion which has been suffered to swallow up such a man becomes destitute of a limit. Certainly no man ever ate *more*, yet none ate *more cheaply*. Can these two grounds of distinction be utterly lost on a public who are, on most occasions, so generously forward to lavish their attention upon everything that partakes of singularity? But Sir, without more speculation—for that were as endless as Mr. Dando's infinite esuriency—I beg leave to submit to you the following humble attempt (made some months since, but diffidently withheld) to supply the shameful omission of which I complain—in order that it may no longer be said that a man, who could eat half his weight in oysters, and drink the other half in brandy-and-water, has departed from among us unnoticed and unsung:—

LINES ON THE LATE MR. DANDO.

"Harpæis gula digna rapacibus!"—*Hor.*

DANDO, devouring terrorist, is dead,
And to the "Diet of Worms" below hath sped,
Whose hungry members, on his corpse supine,
On *his own principle* shall *gratis* dine.
Esurient hero! o'er his shrunk remains.
The muse to drop a tearlet not disdains.
Ambition swayed his stomach, and his sense
Of things was lost in appetite immense*
He, of the *palate's* sphere true potentate,
Looked on the world as his *Palatinate!*
London by him as one great *carte* was scanned,
The country *flats* to him were "table-land."
And Nature's own expanse "a glorious spread,"
Where his all-grasping stomach might be fed.
Willing to instruct, and resolute to live.
He thaught *Vendition's* self perforce to *give!*
But life tow'rds death continually is curved,
And Dando, *stuffed*, could yet not be *preserved*.
To envious plagues himself a plague had grown,
So angry Cholera marked him for her own,
See, at the call of Death, Dando become
(Soon as Death said, "*Dan, die, Dan! Do, Dan!*") *dumb!*"†
Much, he mourned to die, and leave behind ‡
A world where yet so oft he might have dined!
But most he grieved to go against all reason,
Just at the opening of the oyster season!

G. D.

New Monthly Mag. for June.

* . . . . Cibus omnis in illo
Causa cibi est; semperque locus fit inanis edendo.—*Ovid.*

† These words may appear like an accidental illustration of the three gerunds, (or, as they may here be styled, *jeer-rounds,*) in di, do, and dum. I have no intention that their occurrence should be thought otherwise than fortuitous; but it gives me an opportunity of observing, by the way, and as a curious coincidence, that Dando himself was very nicely conversant with the *Eaten Grammar*, and thoroughly grounded in the *accidents*, which indeed had been well *beaten into him*. On these occasions of discipline, it may be further remarked, he afforded a living example of what is termed, by Cockney scholars, the *supine in hum!*

‡ The distressing possibility there was, that this great original should "die and leave the world no copy," has happily not been extended into fact. A female disciple, as the newspapers have informed us, has started up with competent powers for the exercise of the same large and gratuitous vocation. If I were inclined to compliment this lady, I might speak of her in the stirring words of Byron, as "The tocsin of the soul—the dinner-*bell*." Other movements nothing recently has been heard; but, with the accomplishments she possesses she *must* ere long (like many a clever lawyer) *eat her way to the bar.*

THE WALHAM WAG.

FROM THE DIARY OF A JOKE-HUNTER.

* * * Sam answered my knock. "Master's out, Sir." said he; "I found himself very queer and quisbyish this morning, so he's took the Fulham stage, and gone down to Mr. Hook's." Felt exceedingly queer and quisbyish myself, and determined on following the example of so good a judge. Made the best of my way to the White Horse Cellar. Mat Webster was there—clean as usual, but evidently down upon his luck. Inquired the reason. "Why, it's a blue look out, master," said he. "Here now, arter trying for more nor a month, and spending within a trifle one and ten pence to bring the thing to a final commencement, they turns their beggarly backs, and laughs in my face. Only I couldn't afford it, mind me, I'd ha' set to and kicked 'em!" Begged him to afford me further particulars. "Why, to tell you the truth, master," said Mat, "I thought I'd make my fortin—but my inwention's all smoke, it seems—other people inwented the same thought years ago. I found the way to make a shilling bottle o' blacking for two pence—winegar included: but the blacking-makers calls that extrawagant, and says a shilling's worth, bottle and all, only costs 'em five farthings—or helse how should I think they could live?"

Condoled with Mat on his misfortune, and inquired for the queerest coachman. Mat said that Walham Jem was the rummest kiddy on the road, barring Duck-nosed Dick. "But the latter warment," added Mat, "arn't so conwersible: that's Jem a-coming up—he there with the blue muzzle and white hat, what looks so wicked—him what's all clothes and hands—barring his face. I had occasion to tip him a dig in the ogle t'other day, and you see, master, he han't struck my colours yet."

Jem now approached—"Fulham, Sir!" said he, "a box wacant." Agreed to ride by his side, and in rather more than ten minutes we started. Over the stones conversation was out of the question, but the moment we got on the road we had a talk to the following effect:—

"Bad black eye, that of your's, Jem—how did you get it?"

"I was trying to wink, Sir."

"Your near horse is lame in the off fore-foot, Jem?"

"High grand-actioned horse that! Lamed himself last night by striking his toe against his upper teeth. Been a charger!"

"The other's lame, too—"

"Yes, he trod upon *a frog*—poor thing."

"How he whistles!"

"Ah! he's unwaluable, Sir. Got a *thrush* in each foot."

"What time will you reach Fulham?"

"I shall draw the *boot* of my wehicle on the *foot* of the bridge precisely at eleven."

"Why, you're a punster, I perceive!"

"No; I'm a Chelseaman—birth, parentage, and education."

"Write a good hand?"

"Not at al—I was born a *pen-shunner*—close by the College: but for all that I can make my mark to a receipt for any amount. Twig this here old gentleman—'Fulham, Sir?'—I only says that to plague him. He's a Rear-Admiral. *Rear* indeed, and can't ride a rocking-horse! He won't travel with me."

"How have you offended him?"

"Why, one night wh n we got to his door, being a ughty uppish sort of a cove, he wouldn't lean on my arm; the step was broken, and down he fell flat under the porch. 'Why, Admiral,' says I, 'you've *struck your flag!*'"

"So you lost your passenger by your joke?"

"Joke!—I can't see no joke in it."

"Then, you don't know what a joke is"

"Don't I? Only look at this lady with the little boy in her arms what's a-coming—now this is what I calls a joke. 'Beg your pardon, Ma'am, there's the child's shoe—on its foot!' Did you twig how flustrated she was, and how she looked about her; and how, when I said 'on its foot,' she half-laughed, half-fro ned, and went off, blushing, giggling, and biting her lips? I had a joke with Buckle what keeps the Goat and Boots, this morning. I made a little hole in a horrinje, sucked all the juice out, and then blowed it up with my breath so as to make it look quite nat'ral.

Along comes Buckle in a gig with his wife; and just as we was a-passing one another, I tosses him this here make believe horrindge. 'Thankye, Jem,' says he, while it was a-falling—but when he cotched it in his whip-hand, and found it crumple up to nothing in his grasp—Oh, Crikey!—Here he comes—solus and sulky—left his wife at Walham Green, I reckon won't speak, I can see. 'Buckle, Buckle'—(and Jem pointed to the vacant seat in the gig as he spoke)—why Buckle, you've dropped your *tongue?*"

"Now, that's a very fair joke. Buckle himself turned round, and shook his fist, and grinned at you for it."

"Well, I can't see nothing of a joke in it for my part. I wish I knowed exactly what a joke was; then I shouldn't lose no passengers, nor yet get laughed at so often. Now, there was t'other day, Mr. Coggan says to Blanch.—no, Mr. Blanch says to Mr. Coggan, 'Coggan,' says he, 'that there breed o' bantams I bought of you don't answer—they're all cocks.' 'Well, Sir,' says I, 'there's one comfort—if you don't get no chickens you gets lots of *crows.*' With that, both of 'em set to and laughed at me—quite disagreeable. Well, presently Coggan says to Blanch, says he, 'Its all the same, cocks or hens—for no fowls could thrive in such a hole of a hen-house as that—the water comes in from all quarters—its a regular fish pond.' 'That's true enough,' says I, 'for one day I saw a *perch* or two in it my self.' Upon this they laughed at me worse than before; but when they began to talk about Mr. Coggan's own poultry—fine black Spanish birds as ever was seen, with combs as big as beef-steaks, and white ear-bags just like pillow cases—I made an observation which they took up in such a way as put my pipe out completely. 'Tellee what it is,' said Mr. Coggan, 'do all in the power of man, and sometimes birds will fall as well as coachmasters. Now, there's my stock—they don't half get on—not as I could wish; can't tell how it is—but they're everrun with vermin.' 'That's odd, too, Sir,' says I, 'for no fowls' heads can be better *combed.*' This innocent observation o' mine got me a dig in the ribs on one side from Mr. Coggan, and a ditto ditto on t'other from Mr. Blanch, and away they went, quite ungentlemanly, laughing at me like Winkin."

"Who was Winkin, Jem?"

"A printer's apprentice, what run a way with little 'Gin and Bitters,' Mother Waterton's barmaid at the Red Cow, and hung himself two days after, because her breath always smelt of pump water. There goes Miss Evelina Develina Thungumbob—the female swell—she's cut me for a downright good honest agshun. In course, Sir, you can't be so hignorunt as not to know that *bustle* is *tin*, which means money. Very well. One day, I sets her down at the bottom of Bond-street, and arter she'd paid me (while I was putting up the steps), I sees a farthing on the flags; so thinking, in course, it was her property, I runs arter her, calling out, 'Hollo, Ma'am—you've dropped your *bustle!*' Wi' that, she puts down one hand just under her waist in front, and t'other like lightning just under her waist behind, where in some out and-out swell ladies, there's an opening to the pocket—which, what with nuttmegs, nutmeg-graters, the cupboard keys, and so forth, makes them stick out so in that department. 'Good God,' says she, 'my bustle!' and she'd have fainted if I hadn't showed her the farthing. You hardly believe it, may be, but as sure as I'm here sitting she slapped my face, and won't never ride wi' me since. Now, there's a gentleman at that bow-window—he in the green coat, with the smutty mug—what looks as though he'd rubbed his face again a nigger—we call him Dr Tarpaulin—"

"Why?"

"I suppose, because he's the biggest liar going; he'll make you believe the most unbelievable thing whatsomever, and then laugh at you for believing it. *He* always rides with me. Tellee why—though I don't see no reason in it. There was a bit of a heifer—a poor stinted thing—a downright calf to all appearance, met with a misfortune on Barnes' Common she fell down a quarry and died. Nobody owned her; so Dr. Tarpaulin had her lugged up to his shop—he's a wetinary surgeon—to make into a skeleton. While he was a-opening her, I popped in with a horse what had got the grease, my fellow servant had basted him so; and by jingo, the poor little hanimal proved to be in calf! 'Why she's nothing but a calf herself, says Dr. Tarpaulin.' 'Well,' says I, putting in my spoke. 'I've often heard of such a thing before, but this is the wery first time ever I saw a *veal* within a *veal*.' 'Jem,' says he, 'that's a good un!' and he's rid with me regular ever since because o' that common observation, which he must have heard ten thousand times afore."

"Allow me to tell you it was a joke Jem?"

"No such thing, Sir, axing your pardon: this is a joke as you shall see. There's Mr. Burchell's man, and Colonel MacLeod's man—both blackeymoors—standing at their masters' garden-gates, and looking down the road, as if they was a waiting for the milkman or summat, while all the time the lazy wagabones is doing nothing but dawdling to see my coach pass. Now, you'll please to notice how I'll make 'em front about. The nearest—this here chap to the left—is Mr. Burchell's Pompey—I say, Inky-face'—did ee see how he turned? Now for t'other: "Hollo! Alabaster—what's lignum whitey?, There—he knows his name because for why? Alabaster and Inkey-face is all one, black and white being the same thing. Some people calls me 'Gipsey,' because I'm brownish; and others knows me by the name of 'Lilly-white,' for the same reason.—But, dash my rags, if here aru't some o' the Royal Family!—notice the coachman." This gentleman was *worthy* of notice; his livery coat was intensely scarlet; his complexion crimson: his eye lurid and blood-shot. My companion hallooed to him in stentorian tones as the two vehicles passed each other, 'Why, coachee, you looks as if you'd been put in a' smith's forge, and *blowed-red-hot!*'"

"Jem, I must ride with you again: set me down at the top of Fulham town."

"Thankye, Sir; but afore we reaches the corner, talking of jokes, I'll make bold to tell you the best joke I knows. One night, 'twas my last journey I'd just stepped into Jermyn-street to get a go of Kennet ale, to wash down my wittles, while my wehicle was at the cellar; when, as I was coming back, I puts up my foot on a stone which propped a post in St. James's-Street, to tie my shoe. Well, it so happened, that just then, some Nobleman, who'd lost all he had, as I should think, at one of the Clubhouses, comes along—cock full of fury, without having nobody to abuse—when he sees me bent double with my back towards him. So—mind me we'd no acquaintance, it was the first time we met—he takes a bit of a run, and gives me a kick behind what sends me bang into the middle of the road, saying, says he, 'D—n you! you're *always* tying that shoe!'"

"Well! and what did you do?"

"I laughed fit to spilt my sides; for thinks I, he's lost his *tin*; and supposing I'd been regularly *cleaned out* at a Club-house, and set eyes on a coachman, what I'd never seen afore, a-tying his shoe under a lamp-post, I should have made so free as to kick him into the middle of the road, saying, says I, 'D—n you I you are *always* tying that shoe of your's!'—Now, that, to my fancy, *is* a joke,"—*The Monthly Magazine.*

MISCELLANEA.

British Museum.—The north wing, about to be added to the British Museum, is for the purpose of containing the library, many of the books now being deposited in the basement story of the old house, and suffering great injury from the damp. The intended wing will be 350 feet in length, its breadth in the centre part 100 feet, and at the two ends 42 feet. Two large rooms will be fitted up for the accommodation of readers, which will contain tables, and afford room for about 250 persons. It is calculated that nearly 800,000 volumes may be conveniently placed in this additional building. The estimated expense is 70,000*l.*, Sir Robert Smirke having furnished the plans.

The estimates for miscellaneous services and civil contingencies for 1833-34, have been laid before the House of Commons, from which we extract the following items:—Expenses of special missions—Sir R. Adair, 900*l.* Sir Stratford Canning, 4500*l.*; Lord William Bentinck, 1000*l.*; Lord Durham, 5000*l.*—total, 15,500*l.* Expenses connected with cholera morbus, 7726*l.* 13*s.*, Mr. Telford, for survey relative to supplying the metropolis with pure water, 2000*l.*; Mr. Babbage, to assist him in constructing a machine for the calculation of various tables, 3557*l.* 16*s.* Among the miscellaneous services, the sum required for expenditure on public works is 198,104*l.*, showing a decrease of 71,809*l.* over the preceding year. We are glad to observe that Buckingham Palace is altogether omitted. The principal items are—maintenance of public buildings and palaces, 50,661*l.*; National Gallery, 10,000*l.*; Windsor Castle, 40,000*l.*; Kingstown Harbour, 23,000*l.*; British Museum, building north wing, 24,000*l.*

A very curious account has been laid before the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Baring, of the number of persons to whom a half-year's dividend was due on the 10th October, 1832, on capital vested in the public funds distinguishing the number of those whose dividends for the half-year did not exceed 5*l.*, 10*l.*, 50*l.*, 100*l.*, 200*l.*, 300*l.*, 500*l.*, 1,000*l.*; 2,000*l.*, 3,000*l.*, 5,000*l.*, and the number who exceed 5,000*l.* The totals are as follows:—Not exceeding 5*l.*, 87,176; 10*l.*, 44,648; 50*l.*, 98,305; 100*l.*, 25,641; 200*l.*, 14,701; 300*l.*, 4,495; 500*l.*, 2,827 1,000*l.*, 1367; 2,000*l.*, 417; 3,000*l.*, 75; 4,000*l.*, 39; 5,000*l.*, 14; above 5,000*l.*, 46.

A magnificent undertaking is in contemplation by the French government—the formation of a grand line of iron railways from Paris to Rouen, Havre, Lyons and Marseilles. The government have, with this intent, already demanded a vote of twenty thousand pounds for the preliminary surveys. This is part of a vote of four millions sterling just taken for the completion of public edifices and monuments, canals and military roads, in La Vendée. Amongst the former are the finishing of the triumphal arch De l' Etoile, 88,000*l.*; the Church of the Magdalen, 112,000*l.*; the Pantheon, 60,000*l.*; the Museum of Natural History, 96,000*l.*; new buildings for the Grande Bibliotheque, 240,000*l.*; Royal School of the Fine Arts, 76,000*l.*; Cathedral of St. Denis, 60,000*l.*; and Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 8,000.

KEAN IS DEAD!—May 25. Kean's death seems to be the signal for the fall of the curtain on the drama. Surely the tragi-comedy is at an end: the stage is strewn with the fallen. Covent Garden and Drury-Lane are in the hands of Bunn! The only performances tolerated at the national theatres are foreign ones—German and Italian singing, French dancing. The standard company of Covent-Garden is driven from the stage by a Parisian lessee, who alleges want of patronage. He crushes the "Wife" under his iron ordonnance, which the newspapers tell us was the finest and most flourishing drama that has been for years on the boards. The company—an army—has been driven to seek for shelter under the slender walls of Vestris's poor little theatre. Every man that of late has had to do with the stage is understood to have been "victimized." At the very crisis of fate, the troubled spirit of poor Kean flits away: the banshee of the drama has shrieked: there is an end. *Exeunt omnes.*

It is said that one hundred comedians attend the body of Kean to the grave. There is fancy in the Hermite de la Chaussée d' Antin which we remember being touched with. The Hermit visits the Catacombs of Paris, in company with some young people: when they left those dark, subterranean passages, the young folks tripped lightly into the open air. The old man stayed behind. Emilie returned, and taking him by the hand, said, "Why do you loiter?" "I was thinking," said he, "whether it was w[illegible] while to come out!"

The tragedians who loiter behind in the vault, when they have once deposited [illegible] may well be excused if they stay two thinking whether is is wor[illegible] come out.—*New Monthly M[illegible]*

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CHANGED TIMES. In the palmy days of Toryism, it was the invariable practice of the Ministerial organs of Castlereagh and Sidmouth—to decry the importance of popular meetings and to sneer at what they chose to term the degraded condition of those who attended them. This practice has recently been adopted by the Ministerial press of the present day—by the *Globe* and the *Times*—the same journals which a twelvemouth ago could hardly find terms sufficiently strong to express their admiration of the courage and patriotism of the very same men whom they now ridicule and would fain run down. Thus we find, that the "trusty leaders" of the Birmingham Union in May 1833; Mr. Attwood is now "the Brummagem Hampden;" and the "countless masses" which were so formidable a twelvemonth ago, from their "union and enthusiasm," so "impressive from their order, discipline, and resolution," are now represented as nothing more than a good-humoured crowd, principally composed of women and children, full of fun and jollity, and desirous of making the meeting an excuse for a holyday. And yet the men who led this last meeting were the same as those who presided in 1832; there is good reason to believe that the assembly was quite as numerous; and order and discipline were equally well preserved; no sane person will believe that those who assembled were less in earnest. But then, the meeting of Monday last assembled to *turn out* the Ministers, whom last year they so strenuously *supported*—to express their disappointment and disgust at the broken promises of the Whigs, and to petition the King to select fitter men to guide his councils. The whole, country sees clearly enough why the *Times* and the *Globe* now labour to depreciate public meetings. Public meetings are not much better—certainly they are not worse—than before.—*Spectator, May 25.*

THE DREGS OF LONDON.—The "Morning Chronicle" should take away its old motto about holding up a mirror of fashion, and exhibiting the "body of the time, its form and pressure," from the top of the Court Circular, and place it over the Police Reports. There is not such exact records of the true state of our population as the moving drama of Bow-street. Sir Frederick Roe's theatre is a more accurate mirror of the age than the patent one hard by. Foreigners who are just now coming over in shoals, all intent upon circulating in the higher regions of society, would learn far more of England from the police-offices than Almack's or the Duke of Devonshire's. The view is certainly not quite so flattering; on the contrary, it exhibits our masses in a very painful state of degradation. But to know the truth is the first step to a cure, and to attempt to hide the fact is the folly which Horace condemns—that of concealing a cancerous shame. We are speaking not merely of the crime of the metropolis, but its vice: it is not merely robbery and violence which come before the magistrate, but domestic broils, quarrels, drunkenness, &c. &c., in the course of which is displayed incidentally the moral condition of the party concerned. Poverty has much to do with the aggravation of the evil, but it is scarcely at the bottom of it. Immorality of every description makes even competency miserable. We observe that among the lower classes of the town—the inhabitants of those quarters where what are called respectable people never set foot, but by the merest accident—parties living together are very commonly not married, and have no shame on the subject;—that both sexes indulge in porter and gin to the very extent of their means, usually spending the greater part of their casual earnings in one long debauch,—out of this state arises quarrels, bruises, and fights, not a tithe of which ever appears. While such scenes are going on in one apartment of the house, perhaps the cellar, the rest of the building, is occupied with the thief and the prostitute, a domestic pair, or the old hag of a receiver of stolen goods, and perhaps opposite to her some dealer in flash paper or counterfeit coin. Mixed up with these is probably the hard-working lady's shoemaker, or the poor man's cobbler with his wife, and perhaps a family of eight or ten children playing up and down the stairs with the promiscuous progeny of the neighbourhood. The street itself—and of such there are many hundreds—is one rag fair. The receivers of stolen goods expose bottles and old cloths; the rubbish shop placards "Dripping bought here," as a trap to cookmaids; the cobbler protrudes from his cellar huge draymen's shoes; the greengrocer exhibits his cabbages and potatoes; the middle of the street is occupied with ragged brats at play, pregnant women with arms a-kimbo, and in high disputation, with, perhaps, some half-a-dozen fellows in their shirt sleeves and pipes in their mouths, gazing listlessly from the various glassless windows above them. The corner of this precious retreat is sure to have a substantial gin-shop at its corner; and its well-worn swinging doors betray the constancy of its custom. Lower down in the street is the flash-house—the snug public where crimes are concocted and concealed. In such holes as these also, are the academies of theft, where burglary is taught on scientific principles—where effigies, hung with wires and bells, are put up to exemplify the practice of pocket picking.

Before the Committee of the House of Commons, a convict was examined; among other questions (and the whole evidence is very curious) he was asked—

"'Did you ever hear the prisoners at the Hulks speak of the places of resort in London—their flash-houses?'—'Yes, I have heard them speak of the Cross-Keys, in Belton-street. There [illegible] terrible flash-house in our neighbourhood. [illegible] Where is that?'—'That is the Cock, in [illegible] of Cock-court; and the worst house [illegible] Shades, for thieves. I have heard [illegible] board the Hulks, and in Newgate [illegible] Shades, dividing their spoils there

"'Where is the Shades?'—, In the Strand. against Waterloo Bridge. You can go down there at twelve o'clock at night; and stay there all the next day, if you like. There are men and women and girls and all down there, and they go out thieving. I have heard them say, "We went out some days, and made 9*l.*, or 10*l.* and then went down there, and called for pints of gin, and regulated our money there."

"'The Shades you say is in the Strand, against Waterloo Bridge?'—Yes; you can see Waterloo Bridge as you stand at the Shades; it is like a bar that you go in at—something like the front of the Adelphi, and you go down stairs;—there is a cellar under ground,—a very large place, I have heard some of them say,—and there is dancing, and singing, and dominoes and cards played there."

It may surprise many that places of this description are found to exist in the very centre of our wealth, and comfort, and respectability; but the fact is, people are blind to that which has long existed before their eyes. The streets, courts, alleys, lanes—such as we have given a general description of above—are at the back doors of the best houses in town; they crowd the neighbourhood of streets of the greatest thoroughfore. Many who may read what has been said above, will fancy that we are speaking of some modern Alsatia—the Petticoat-lane of Whitechapel, the Rosemary-lane of the Minories, or the Seven Dials of sevenfold infamy; if we had done so, it would have been bad enough, for all these places, St. Giles's to boot, are in the heart of London; but more unsuspected places than these are worse—both the north and south sides of the Strand and Fleet-street, for instance, are doubly lined with infamy.

But there is something still more shocking than the existence of the mere holes and corners of thieves and prostitutes in the heart of London. It is this—that the abodes of the industrious and the quasi-honest are mixed up with them, and that without pain to either party. On the same staircase dwells the drayman and the burglar; their children play together, and their quasi-wives interchange their hospitalities and their conversation. In such quarters it is as little disgrace to be a robber as it was in the time of Homer. When a man is apprehended, he "gets into trouble," and a sympathy for him spreads. The drayman, the waterman, the cab-driver, the shoemaker, is not a robber, because he is in work. The boundaries of morality amongst this large class are utterly confounded: at this present moment the only moral distinction they make is that of rich and poor. Perhaps this great and overgrown city contains within its bosom a quarter of a million of such *doctrinaires*. As long as all is quiet, they go on sprawling in their own mud; if, however, times of a hot turbulence were to break out, the sections of St. Antoine never poured forth such a race of monsters—monsters, we mean, of a bad education. Is nothing to be done for the suppression of crime—for the separation of the habitual honest and the habitual dishonest—for the moral education of the people?—*New Monthly Mag. for June.*

VIDOCQ.—The trial of this terror of French thieves, for swindling upon his own account, took place before the Chamber of Correctional Police of Paris on Saturday last. The appearance of one of the prisoners at the bar was that of a fat gentleman, dressed in full black, with a sharp eye, a huge mouth, and a bag of pastiles in his hand, which he used repeatedly. This was no other than Sieur Vidocq, of famous memory as ex-chief of the Secret Police. Beside him was a slender young man, M. Lebas, a riband merchant. From the accusation preferred against these individuals the following facts were elicited:—Vidocq wished to turn to the advantage of trade the experience which he had amassed during his long residence in the shops of the Rue de Jerusalem. He established, accordingly, an agency office, with an establishment of clerks; and here, for a small sum annually, all merchants received secret advices respecting false traders, bankrupts by profession, and all the skilful sharpers which infest commercial places. Sieur Valette, a riband dealer, sold his stock to Sieur Cramoisi, on the notes furnished by Vidocq; and Sieur Lebas, in his turn, sold also ribands to Cramoisi on the security of Valette. Lebas having met in the market articles sold by him for 27 francs offered for only 10 francs, instantly had his suspicions raised of Cramoisi, and went forthwith to consult Vidocq, who, accordiug to the complainant, used his best influence, together with threats and fraudulent manœuvres, to make Valette guarantee the debt of Cramoisi, and to draw to the latter, for the benefit of Labas, draughts equivalent to the sum due. Cramoisi became a bankrupt and fled and now Valette wanted to recover from Lebas and Vidocq the loss and interest upon it. Vidocq having declared his name, age (58), and his business of commercial agent, although defended by M. Renaud Lebon, addressed the Court himself as to the facts. He expressed himself in a straightforward manner, and frequently found it necessary to beg for silence on the part of the complainant and his advocate, who were interrupting him. Several witnesses were called, one of whom was examined by Vidocq. Vidocq (in an authoritative tone)—"Silence, Sir, you are telling a falsehood—you are a false witness." (Confusion amongst the audience; a great many talking at the same time.) The fact of the fraudulent manœuvres not being sufficiently established, the Court dismissed the accused with costs, but Lebas was ordered to give up the notes.

There has been lately exhibited in the Palace of the Tamedo, at St. Petersburgh, a state bed, constructed at the Royal manufactory by order of the Emperor, to be sent as a present to the Schah of Persia. It is formed of solid crystal, resplendent with silver oranments. It is ascended by steps of blue glass, and has a fountain underneath, so contrived as to throw out on each side jets of odoriferous waters. The effect when the chamber is lighted up is absolutely dazzling, as it has the appearance of myriads of diamonds.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The prospect of the speedy conclusion of peace gives the Viceroy great pleasure, and his active mind is already forming numerous plans for the improvement of his extensive and rich possessions. First, he means to increase his navy, and to raise the number of his ships of the line to 20; then he will have a good road made from Alexandria to Cairo, and a canal from Suez to the Nile; he will remove all his manufactories to Syria, and in Egypt only encourage agriculture. He will join the Orontes, which flows out into the Mediterranean, with the Euphrates, which falls into the Persian Gulf, and drain the marshes of Alexandretta. In the island of Crete he means to make the city of Candia a free port and depot for the trade of Syria, and to erect at Judda an arsenal for his large ships. All those who are acquainted with him know how persevering he is in the execution of his plans, however gigantic they may be, and only his advanced age will hinder him from realising the above projects. It seems that he intends, when peace is finally concluded, to make a voyage to Crete and Syria. The English and French Consuls-General are invited to accompany him. Each of them will have a frigate at his disposal. The country and commerce have suffered dreadfully by the burdens attendant on a state of war. The people are oppressed by taxes and contributions of all kinds, and trade is in the most deplorable condition; want of hands and of confidence, and may other circumstances, render the people of Egypt extremely miserable.—*Journal de Smyrne.*

EXERGISE FOR HEALTH.—On board the slave ships the negroes are branded on the back or on the forehead, and often, without a rag to cover them, are packed in a confined place in the hold: they have only sitting-room, and, spreading their legs, they sit in rows one behind another between each other's legs. Two large hatches give air to the slaves' room. They are brought on deck in gangs to walk about, "and," said the mate of a slaver to me, "we occasionally compel them to dance to keep them in health."—*Capt. Alexander's Transatlantic Sketches.*

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.—Choose any well levelled field or bowling green. On it place a globe, two feet in diameter; this will represent the Sun; Mercury will be represented by a grain of mustard seed, on the circumference of a circle 194 feet in diameter for its orbit; Venus a pea, on a circle 284 feet in diameter; the Earth also a pea, on a circle of 430 feet; Mars a rather large pin's head, on a circle of 654 feet; Juno, Ceres, Vesta, and Pallas, grains of sand, in orbits of from 1000 to 12,000 feet; Jupiter a moderate-sized orange, in a circle nearly half a mile across; Saturn a small orange on a circle of four-fifths of a mile; and Uranus a full sized cherry, or small plum, upon the circumference of a circle more than a mile and a half in diameter. As to getting correct notions on this subject by drawing circles on paper, or, still worse from those very childish toys called orreries, it is out of the question.—*Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

NOTE OF PREPARATION.—We suppose that it was with a view to the approaching crisis, which appears to be impending from the threatened collision between the Houses of Lords and Commons, that a temporary grant was taken last night of 100,000*l.* only on the miscellaneous estimates, so that the Commons may retain in their hands the possession of the public purse, should the violence of the *conservotive* spirit reject the Irish Church Reform Bill.—*Globe.*

INDEPENDENCE.—It is an old maxim enough among us, that we possess the sturdy sense of independence,—we value ourselves on it; yet the sense of independence is often but the want of sympathy with others. There was a certain merchant sojourning at an inn, whom the boots by mistake called betimes in the morning. 'Sir,' quoth the boots, 'the day is breaking.' The merchant turned round with a grim look,—'Let it break,' growled he, 'it owes *me* nothing!' This anecdote is rather characteristic: it shows the connection between selfishness and independence.—*England and the English, by Mr. Bulwer.*

HIPPOPOTAMUS HUNT.—A party of officers volunteered for the chase, and were conveyed up the Dundas river in the Albatross. The evening set in before they reached that part of the river where the hippopotami were the most abundant. Three parties were however formed, who at midnight commenced their pursuit. The scene was novel and imposing; a body of men, armed at all points with muskets, harpoons, and lances, walking on the shallows of the river, with nothing but the moon to light them, all hallooing and driving before them their huge game, who blowing, snorting, and bellowing, were floundering through the mud from the numerous holes which they had made at the bottom for their retreat, but from which the hunters' lances soon expelled them; until ultimately driven upon dry ground; where a running contest commenced, the beast sometimes being pursued, at others pursuing. This lasted for some time; but still there were no signs of man's boasted pre-eminence: not an animal had that party secured dead or alive. At low water the following morning one party formed a line across one of the shallows, where the depth was not above two feet, while the boats went up the river and actually drove the animals down the stream, another party lined the banks to prevent them taking to the woods and reeds. These, whenever the monstrous but timid animals attempted to pass them, set up a shout, which in most instances proved sufficient to turn them back into the water; when, having collected a vast number on one shallow bank of sand, the whole of the hunters commenced from all sides a regular cannonade upon the astonished brutes. Unwieldy as they appeared, still much activity was displayed in their efforts to escape the murderous and unceasing fire to which they were exposed. The one-pound gun occasionally furrowed the thick hide of some, while others were perpetually assailed by a shower of pewter musket-balls. One, a cub, was a nearly caught uninjured in attempting to follow its mother, who, galled to desperation, was endeavouring to escape through the land-party; but, as soon as the affectionate brute perceived her offspring falling into the hands of her enemies, forgetting her fears, she rushed furiously at the offenders when they in their turn were obliged to retreat; but again they contrived to separate them, and had almost secured the prize, when the angry mother, regardless of their close and almost fatal fire, succeeded in redeeming it from their grasp and hearing it off, although herself in a state of great exhaustion. With the flood this sport ended.—*Owen's Narrative.*

AWFUL ANNOUNCEMENT.—A placard is posted up in the streets of Leeds, headed "Holbech Clothiers' Union," and in the concluding part of it (we suppose as an inducement to young men to enter) it is stated that the funds far surpass the "expectations of its most *sanguinary founders!*"—*York Chronicle.*

COTTON.—The business transacted in cotton last week exceeds any thing which has occurred since 1825, when the sales of one week were above 100,000 bales. The sales last week were about 73,000 bales, nearly one half of which was on speculation. The advance in the price is ¼d per lb. on American cotton, and ½d [illegible] and Egyptian. The speculative demand on Saturday had considerably subsided, and the transactions on that day and Monday did not exceed 4,000 bales, at a deduction in some instances of ¼d per lb.

EGYPT—GREAT PROJECTS OF MEHEMET ALI FOR ITS FUTURE IMPROVEMENT.—The prospect of the speedy conclusion of peace gives the Viceroy great pleasure, and his active mind is already forming numerous plans for the improvement of his extensive and rich possessions. First, he means to increase his navy, and to raise the number of his ships of the line to 20; then he will have a good road made from Alexandria to Cairo, and a canal from Suez to the Nile; he will remove all his manufactories to Syria, and in Egypt only encourage agriculture. He will join the Orontes, which flows out into the Mediterranean, with the Euphrates which falls into the Persian Gulf, and drain the marshes of Alexandretta. In the Island of Crete he means to make the city of Candia a free port and depot for the trade of Syria, and to erect at Judda an arsenal for his large ships. All those who are acquainted with him know how persevering he is in the execution of his plans, however gigantic they may be, and only his advanced age will hinder him from realising the above projects. It seems that he intends, when peace is finally concluded, to make a voyage to Crete and Syria. The English and French Consuls-General are united to accompany him. Each of them will have a frigate at his disposal. The country and commerce have suffered dreadfully by the burdens attendant on a state of war. The people are oppressed by taxes and contributions of all kinds, and trade is in the most deplorable condition; want of hands and of confidence, and many other circumstances, render the people of Egypt extremely miserable.—*Journal de Smyrne.*

WHIG OR TORY!—HEADSOR FALLS; [From the *Standard*]—If the *Morning Chronicle* thinks that we contemplate with any feelings but those of apprehension and disgust the elevation of the Tory party, *merely* by the depression of the Whigs, our contemporary does us great injustice. This wretched game of alternating parties, like buckets in a well, one up because the other is down—of change without any improvement in the system of the administration, without any amelioration of the condition of the people, without even any interruption to the march of poverty and innovation—this kind of shuffle, which, after all, is but a substitution of one breeches pocket for another, at the till of the treasury—this it is which has brought the country to the verge of ruin; and were the choice presented to us, we should say at once—welcome revolution, rather than submit to a perseverance in such a paltry system. But the choice, in fact, is not presented to us. Any further changes in the members of administration, without an essential change in the principles on which the government is to be carried on, can have no other effect than to precipitate the day of utter confusion. Whether however, the Tory party is ripe for that change in the principles of government, without which their accession to office would bring upon them nothing but disgrace and danger, is a question which speaking of the party generally, we are unable to answer. If, indeed, they (we speak of the great body of the party) have matured any principles of government, different from those of the present administration, we are wholly ignorant of these new principles. This inscrutable secrecy, as it appears to us, is, in the present case, the worst possible party policy; for what can the public hope from men who lock their designs so carefully in their own breasts—or what motive can the people have for preferring Tories to Whigs, unless they know that the former mean better than the latter act? Or what ground is there to hope that, even if a suffering nation turns from Whigs to Tories upon the impulse of pain and irritation—as the sick man tosses himself in his fevered bed—it will not, like that poor patient, as impatiently turn back from the Tories to the Whigs.

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9 Church-lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITORS, are received.